FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 017* *25 January 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

'Defense Initiative' Aims To Undermine Stability AA 1
[Editorial Article in IZVESTIYA 25 Jan]
Possible Geneva 'Detonator' AA 7
[NEW TIMES No 3]
U.S. Space Arms Policy Could 'Wreck' Talks AA 8
[Chernyshev]
Zholkver Views Chernenko Message, Arms Talks AA 10

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Group of Five' Talks Fail To Reach Agreement CC 1
Laos, PRK, SRV Communique Distributed at UN CC 1
Nicosia Regional Conference Statement Reported CC 2
[PRAVDA 22 Jan]
Students Union Confers Medal on Ponomarev CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Reports 'Discovery' Shuttle Launch A 1
Data on Workers' Support for Reagan Questioned A 1
Makarov Views Prospects for Reagan Second Term A 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Jan]
Comparison of Chernenko Letter to Student A 5

CHINA

PRC 'Analysis' of DRA Situation Criticized B 1
[Yakovlev in IZVESTIYA 25 Jan]
U.S. Naval Delegation To Visit PRC Late January B 2
All-Union Soviet Sinologists Session Reported B 2
[PRAVDA 24 Jan]
Promoting Sino-Soviet Cooperation Urged B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Defense Official's Remarks in Tokyo Decried C 1
TASS Cites KCNA on DPRK Airspace Violations C 1

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Document on Indian Situation 'Outrageous' D 1
Indian President Receives Friendship Delegation D 1
U.S. Foisting 'Imperialist Strategy' on S. Asia D 2
DRA Forces Political Chief Addresses Commandos D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jan]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Communique on PRC Border Hostilities E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Patolichev Meets With GDR Trade Minister F 1
[PRAVDA 24 Jan]
Hungarian Economy Viewed as MSZMP Congress Nears F 1
[PRAVDA 23 Jan]
USSR, Poland Sign Cooperation Plan for 1985-86 F 3
CSSR Trade Official Holds News Conference F 4
Albania, Greece Open Regular Road Traffic F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Greek Prime Minister To Visit USSR in February G 1
FRG Trade Talks Delegation Leader Interviewed G 1
Comparison of FRG-Soviet Cooperation Meeting G 1
Copenhagen NATO Meeting Ends 24 January G 1
Conference To Discuss Nuclear-Free N. Europe G 2
Turkish Minister Rules Out U.S. Missile Transfer G 2
Correction to Spanish Defense Minister on NATO G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

ZA RUBEZHOM Reviews Relations With Iraq H 1
[No 4]
Israeli Defense Minister's U.S. Visit Criticized H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

S. Africa, U.S. Increasing Subversion in Angola J 1
U.S. Aiding RSA Nuclear 'Blackmail' Policy J 1
TASS Denies USSR Military Role in Seychelles [Matyash] J 2
Operation 'Moses' Viewed as 'Interference' [Kulik] J 3
Somali Ambassador Arrives in Moscow 24 Jan J 3
[IZVESTIYA 25 Jan]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Visits Moscow K 1
Meets Patolichev [IZVESTIYA 23 Jan] K 1
Meets Sergeychik [PRAVDA 24 Jan] K 1
Nicaraguan Official Condemns Radio Marti K 1
Chilean CP Plenum Calls for Opposition Unity K 1
Bolivian CP Appeals for Support for Left K 2
Briefs: Nicaraguan Delegation's Visit K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS


Politburo Examines Results of 1984 State Plan R 1
[PRAVDA 25 Jan]
Agro-Industrial Training Resolution Adopted R 3
[PRAVDA 20 Jan]
Ponomarev, Zhukov Attend USSR Peace Conference R 6
[PRAVDA 24 Jan]
Shevardnadze Chairs Seminar on Chernenko Article R 7
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 9 Jan]
New Aktyubinsk Obkom First Secretary Elected R 15
[PRAVDA 23 Jan]
New Kzyl-Orda Obkom First Secretary Elected R 15


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS


USSR Council of Ministers Examines Economic Plans S 1
[PRAVDA 24 Jan]
CSA Official Cites Increase in Soviet Incomes S 3
Machine Building Shows Growth Despite Problems S 3
Kapitonov Attends Machine-Builders Collegium S 4


SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS


TASS Reports Launch of Cosmos-1626 24 January U 1
RSFSR Paper Printed From Facsimile in Orenburg U 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Jan]
Briefs: Radar Survey of Venus; Atomic Power Plant Designed U 1

'DEFENSE INITIATIVE' AIMS TO UNDERMINE STABILITY

PM241634 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "On the United States' So-Called 'Strategic Defense Initiative'" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The results of the Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz generated a broad positive response throughout the world. The path has been opened toward concrete and purposeful talks on the formulation of effective measures which aim to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth.

It is a question of new talks encompassing a package of organically interconnected questions concerned with preventing the space militarization and reducing nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range. In view of the conditions that have objectively taken shape at this time, any other approach to the matter is impossibl A precise reflection of this was provided by the Soviet-U.S. joint statement recently published. During the upcoming talks only strict observance, in all its parts, of the accord reached can ensure real progress along the path of ending the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons, the report on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examination of the question of the results of the Geneva talks stresses.

The path toward the adoption of the agreed decisions will not be easy, of course. But the Soviet Union is ready to go its part of the way. It has a right to expect the same from the United States.

At the same time attention is attracted by the fact that in the United States not only the mass media but also administration spokesmen are not ceasing to make statements whose central theme consists of appeals not to abandon plans for extending the arms race into space, to move toward the creation of a large-scale antimissile defense system, and to attempt to use the upcoming talks to legalize such schemes. Incidentally, at the beginning of Janaury the White House distributed a special brochure entitled "Presidential Strategic Defense Initiative" (this is the official name given in the United States to the "star wars" program advanced by the President in March 1983) in which the militarization of space is elevated to the rank of a priority task of U.S. state policy through the end of the century.

The most important objective of the "strategic defense initiative" is proclaimed to be the creation of an all-embracing antimissile defense system which, according to Washington's assurances, could protect the whole of U.S. territory from "enemy" strategic ballistic missiles. A considerable part of this system is to be based in space and incorporates means for destroying missiles based on new physical principles (lasers, particle beam weapons, and so forth).

Sums running into many billions have already been allocated to reach this objective. Intensive scientific research and design work is under way to develop experimental samples of individual elements of an all-embracing antimissile defense system. There are future plans to test them to demonstrate that the system will "work." Plans are being drawn up to deploy the system in sequential parts as the corresponding technological problems are solved. Special commands and control centers are being set up for space systems for military purposes.

Encountering resistance to the so-called "defense initiative" both from the American public and from abroad, a broad propaganda campaign has been launched in Washington in which attempts are being made to provide every kind of justification in people's eyes for the White House's course which aims to militarize space. The publication of the above-mentioned brochure was just one such attempt. Complaining that they are simply not understood on this question, people in Washington have served up a new helping of propaganda inventions, fact juggling, and even overt falsification designed to awaken the "uncomprehending" and wavering to the "advantages" of the "star wars" program advanced by the U.S. Administration.

THE FIRST INVENTION. Realizing that people all over the world are deeply worried by the ever-increasing avalanche of U.S. war preparations, the creators of the "strategic defense initiative" place the main emphasis on portraying the creation of an all-embracing ABM system with space-based elements as a means of strengthening strategic stability. U.S. leaders declare that they have opened up "encouraging prospects that it will be possible to defend ourselves effectively" with an all-embracing ABM system and, they claim, to switch "from a strategy based on the threat of offensive might to a strategy that threatens no one." This, they say, will ensure the possibility of achieving "a more stable deterrence."

What is the real situation with respect to this question? The U.S. and USSR strategic nuclear forces have existed for over 30 years, and throughout this time, ever since their appearance, the Soviet Union has been forced in their creation and subsequent deployment to respond to the challenge of the United States, which has been seeking military superiority. The strategic parity achieved in the early seventies deprived the United States of the possibility of blackmailing the USSR with the nuclear threat and forced it to embark on strategic arms limitation talks.

The USSR and the United States then reached a clear understanding that under conditions of parity in strategic offensive forces the acquisition of an additional defensive potential by either side would be tantamount to the acquisition by it of the potential for a preemptive nuclear strike.

The logic of nuclear confrontation is such that the creation of a ramified ABM system by no means pursues defensive aims but is an integral element of a course toward securing military superiority. Such a system would undermine the strategic parity of forces and would destabilize the strategic situation as a whole. In order to restore the disrupted parity under those conditions, in response the other side would be forced to strengthen its own strategic potential either by directly building up its own offensive forces or by supplementing them with means of defense. In either case all this would lead ultimately to an unlimited arms race.

The recognition by the USSR and the United States of the interconnection between offensive and defensive strategic systems was expressed in the simultaneous signing on 26 May 1972 of the unlimited-duration treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The ABM treaty became the cornerstone of the whole process of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. "The sides," the treaty says, "consider that effective measures to limit ABM systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the race in strategic offensive arms and would lead to a decrease in the risk of an outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons." In other words, only mutual restraint in the sphere of ABM systems makes it possible to advance along the path of limiting and reducing offensive arms.

It is precisely this key tenet regarding the interconnection between strategic offensive and defensive arms that the American advocates of "star wars" are now undermining.

They are making out that the sides earlier arrived at this tenet not as a result of a recognition of the role of ABM systems as catalysts in the arms race, but merely as a result of the absence at that time of the technical potential for creating effective ABM systems.

Actually, such an interrelationship between strategic offensive and defensive systems is of a permanent nature and exists objectively. It does not disappear, either, with the emergence of the possibility of developing technically more sophisticated and more effective ABM systems. On the contrary, the development of such systems would affect the correlation of the sides' strategic forces even more tangibly and would render it extremely unsteady and unstable. Furthermore, the danger of a nuclear war being unleashed, with all its consequences for mankind, would increase sharply. Expert calculations indicate that, even if both sides possessed approximately equivalent large-scale ABM systems, even the most insignifiant differences in their efficiency would be likely to substantially undermine strategic parity and destabilize the entire strategic situation. In addition to this, sober-minded scientists in the United States itself correctly point out that the actual work on implementing the program Washington announced is in itself of a provocative and destabilizing nature, regardless of its ultimate results.

SECOND INVENTION. U.S. Administration spokesmen argue a great deal that the development of an all-embracing ABM system with space-based components supposedly pursues the "humanitarian" goal of rendering strategic nuclear missile weapons "unnecessary" and "obsolete" and almost opens the way to the liquidation of nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, all actions by the U.S. Administration provide evidence that in reality, something completely different is intended. In embarking on the implementation of its "space wars" program, Washington by no means intends to abandon its multibillion [dollar] programs to build up all compenents of its so-called strategic triad, primarily ballistic missiles. What "obsolescence" of missiles can they be talking about when the U.S. Administration is developing, in parallel with the large-scale ABM system, six new types of strategic offensive weapons. The Pentagon intends to have the new MX ICBM's by 1986, the Midgetman by the early nineties, and the new sea-launched Trident II strategic missiles by 1989 it is developing 2 new types of heavy bombers and is planning to deploy over 12,000 long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes.

When Washington talks about "giving up ballistic missiles," it has in mind the Soviet ICBM's which form the foundation of the USSR's strategic might. It thinks that, by significantly reducing their numbers, it would substantially weaken the potential for a retaliatory strike by the Soviet Union. And all this is taking place while the U.S. missile-carrying submarine fleet is being reequipped with ballistic missiles carrying the potential for a nuclear first strike (Trident II), while the United States has its first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe, and while there is unrestricted deployment around the USSR of long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes and of new conventional weapons whose efficiency approximates that of nuclear means.

Things are no better as regards the American leaders' assurances that the United States intends, by means of its future ABM system, to supposedly "defend" its European allies. In actual fact, Washington is not very much concerned with the fate of Europeans. The advantages of deploying American space weapons are frankly argued in the United States since this would make it possible to conduct a nuclear conflict over Europe and not over the United States.

The real purpose of the U.S. "initiative" in "strategic defense" is not to strengthen but to undermine strategic stability. The "reliable ABM shield," of which people in Washington are dreaming, is nothing but a desire to create an opportunity to carry out a nuclear attack from behind this shield and deflect a retaliatory strike of retribution by the USSR.

It is therefore a question not of weapons for defense against nuclear means but of new weapons to back up nuclear aggression.

But the people in Wasnington are forgetting that the person [tot] against whom these decisions are made will not be sitting idly by. He will do everything to thwart the aggressor's adventurist plans. And they will undoubtedly be thwarted. The United States will never acquire military superiority over the socialist countries, even if they perch their new arms up in space. In that case they would achieve just one thing -- the sharp intensification of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and a pointless squandering of the material and intellectual resources of their country and all mankind. The U.S. "star wars" plans are by no means a boon, but a deadly threat to the peoples.

THIRD INVENTION. In an attempt to mislead people, the U.S. leaders state that the "strategic defense initiative" is being implemented exclusively within the framework of scientific research and experimental design work and that this work allegedly poses no real threat of the deployment of a comprehenisve ABM system and does not violate any existing U.S. arms limitation commitments, above all none stipulated by the ABM treaty.

Not one word of these claims is true. It is clear that billions of dollars are not being spent on scientific research and experimental design work out of love for science and technical discoveries. The tests on components of the large-scale ABM system which are both already under way and envisaged by the Pentagon are directly aimed at creating conditions in which it would just be necessary to take a decision on the practical deployment of the relevant means. They want to present the USSR with the fait accompli of the already predetermined appearance in the United States in the near future of comprehensive ABM defenses, and, if possible, to obtain the Soviet side's consent to such actions.

It is understandable that the Soviet Union will not stand idly by watching to see how the U.S. "research" turns out but will in its turn be forced to take the necessary measures. That is why excuses about "research" do not alter the crux of the matter. The U.S. plans seriously undermine the basis of the process of limiting the arms race. They are not only an obstacle to any agreements on nuclear arms limitation but directly program [programmirovat] an arms race.

The commissioning of a comprehensive ABM system with space-based elements is only possible at the cost of scrapping [likvidatsiya] the ABM treaty. The carrying out of extensive scientific research and experimental design work and the conducting of practical tests of individual components of the system will objectively lead to this most important Soviet-U.S. treaty being undermined. Pentagon representatives themselves have been forced to admit that this is so. "At the present stage...we are conducting research work aimed at determining whether an entirely reliable system can be created. If it can we will have to go beyond the framework of the ABM treaty," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated unapologetically on 12 September 1984. Not even General Abrahamson, the leader of the ABM program, tries to hide the Pentagon's true intentions; on 17 December 1984 he stated that "when ever part of a comprehensive ABM system has been developed and is ready for use, the United States will have to come to an agreement with the USSR on modifying the ABM treaty, since certain of its provisions will be at odds with the system's tasks."

Washington figures are not embarrassed that the creation of a comprehensive ABM system with space-based elements negates the basic provision of the ABM treaty -- the sides' commitment not to create ABM defenses of a country's territory.

Nor are they embarrassed by the fact that the ban enshrined in the treaty on the creation of components and space-based ABM systems and the restrictions on the creation of such systems based on new physical principles are also being violated. They also want to derail many other multilateral agreements currently in force, such as the 1963 treaty prohibiting nuclear tests in the three environments, the 1967 treaty on the principles governing the activities of states in the exploitation and use of outer space, and the 1977 convention on the prohibition of hostile influences on the environment.

Continuing the line toward the violation of its international commitments, the United States is vainly counting on hiding behind unfounded accusations against the USSR alleging that it is not observing the ABM treaty and other agreements. It is clear why these accusations are being leveled. It is also clear who is burdened by the agreements that have been signed and who is seeking ways of avoiding their fulfillment and, indeed, of directly violating them.

The United States' so-called "research" in the field of the development of ABM defense with space-based elements is leading to the creation of a situation in which the entire system of international law, which for the time being is still curbing the states' military activeness, might be jeopardized, a situation in which it would become completely impossible to achieve constructive accords on arms limitation and reduction.

THE FOURTH INVENTION. In seeking to persuade Americans of the need for the United States to create an all-embracing ABM system, the Washington leaders would like to ascribe to the Soviet Union some programs for creating ABM defense for the country's territory. The Soviet Union has no such plans, and Washington is well aware of the fact. That is why it is deliberately obscuring the issue, as the saying goes: Either the Russians are on the point of creating an all-embracing ABM system or they have already created it. Inasmuch as there is no proof of this, for greater "persuasiveness" mention is made of the Soviet Union's possession of a limited ABM system and of an air defense system.

The authors of these fabrications aimed at the uninitiated are obviously not in the least embarrassed by the fact that the limited ABM system (one-region ABM defense) has been created in the USSR in accordance with the provisions of the ABM treaty (The United States had previously created a similar system) and does not even remotely resemble the broad-scale ABM system with space-based elements thought up in the United States. It is also clear to every unbiased person that the Soviet Union's air defense system bears no relation to ABM defense.

In addition the arguments used on this issue by the defenders of the "strategic defense initiative" are blatantly inconsistent. On the one hand they seem to believe that to obtain the promised "stabilizing effect" both antagonistic sides -- the United States and the USSR -- should have all-embracing ABM systems. Nonetheless Washington officials state without a trace of embarrassment that the situation will be "stable" if only the United States has such a system on a unilateral basis, and the sooner the better. If the Russians are the first to create such a system then, according to Weinberger, "it would be very, very dangerous in the world... It would be very powerfully reminiscent of a world in which the Russians had nuclear weapons and the United States had none."

There's the defensive armaments "stabilizing" role which Washington is hypocritically discussing. U.S. militarists have a good idea of the consequences of the creation of an all-embracing ABM system by one side and it is for precisely that reason that they are persistently seeking this for the United States.

Also clear in light of this is the point of attempts to unfoundedly attribute their own dangerous intentions in this field to the Soviet Union and to conceal their own efforts to undermine equilibrium and acquire strategic superiority over the USSR.

Despite the propaganda efforts the Washington administration is making to justify the creation of an all-embracing ABM system with space-based elements, the opposition to this "initiative" is growing both in the United States itself and beyond. The opponents of the U.S. Administration's plans include eminent military and political specialists who have held leading posts in previous U.S. Administrations, the leaders of a number of NATO countries, and representatives of the public.

The U.S. leaders are being cautioned -- they are being persistently warned that the "star wars" idea is a very dangerous blunder.

A blunder from the political viewpoint. It is impossible to lay claim to the pursuit of a realistic and responsible policy and at the same time to gamble on creating ever new weapons, to reject the arms limitation accords which have been reached, and to disregard the interests of the security of the peoples, including their own people.

A miscalculation from a scientific and technical viewpoint. This was stated very clearly by members of the USSR Academy of Sciences in their appeal to all the world's scientists. Their opinion concurs with the authoritative statement by the presidents and representatives of 36 academies of sciences of various countries. It is shared by American scientists who describe the assertions about the possibility of creating an "absolute ABM defense" as "the U.S. Administration's most irresponsible statements of late."

Finally, a very dangerous miscalculation from a military viewpoint: The development of work on creating a new ABM system does not strengthen America's security but is a step taking us closer to the threshold of nuclear war, for which the United States will not escape retribution. Attempts to militarize space will inevitably result just in a still more theatening twist to the arms race spiral, for which all responsibility will lie with the present U.S. Administration.

The rapid development of space technology, the opportunities that have emerged for using space for military purposes, and the efforts which the United States is stubbornly undertaking in this direction have made the problem of preventing the space militarization the most urgent task of the present time. The creation of space strike armaments -- if they cannot banned -- would be an extremely destablilizing factor and serve as an impetus for an essentially uncontrolled arms race.

The problem of the nonmilitarization of space affects the vital interests of all mankind. A fatal mistake will have been made if space becomes an arena of the arms race, a bridgehead for aggression. Everything must be done to prevent such a development of events.

The USSR advocates banning forever the use of force in space and from space with regard to the earth, as well as from the earth with regard to objects in space. No kinds of weapon -- conventional, nuclear, laser, beam, or any other -- must be launched into space or deployed there, whether in manned or unmanned systems. No space strike arms based on any principles of operation and any kind of basing must be created, tested, or deployed either for use in space or for use from space against targets on the earth, in the air, or at sea. Such means which have already been created must be destroyed.

Given a radical solution of the problem of the nonmilitarization of space, the way would be opened up to substantial reductions of nuclear arms on a reciprocal basis, right down to their total destruction, with, of course, strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

On the other hand, it is obvious that it is now impossible to resolve the problem of nuclear arms in isolation from a ban on space strike arms. Questions of nuclear and space arms are organically interconnected, and they must be examined and resolved precisely as a package at the talks. The resolution of the question of space strike arms is of key, priority significance here. Talks on the problem of nuclear arms would be devoid of meaning and prospect without preserving the ABM treaty and without banning the militarization of space. This was stated very clearly and firmly in A.A. Gromyko's conversation with Soviet political observers.

The Soviet initiative, as a result of which talks on a whole range of questions relating to nuclear and space arms have been made possible, is an expression of the USSR's principled policy of ensuring real progress in the matter of lessening the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war and improving the entire international situation. We would like to hope that understanding of the responsibility which lies with the United States in connection with the upcoming talks will prevail in Washington, and the necessary practical conclusions will be drawn with regard to the task of ensuring their constructive development and achieving weighty concrete results for the benefit of the cause of peace and of reducing the threat of nuclear war.

It is not deception of one's partner and of public opinion that must be the aim of the talks -- we cannot agree with such morality, K.U. Chernenko emphasized -- but the search for mutually acceptable solutions which would accord with the interests of peace. The opportunity to elaborate such solutions must not be missed.

Possible Geneva 'Detonator'

PM251027 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 3, Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Start In Geneva"]

[Text] And so, a new start has been made in Geneva. The talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz were not yet negotiations proper, but rather the prelude to negotiations. The purpose of the meeting was to lay the groundwork for the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on a whole body of interconnected problems -- to prevent an arms race in outer space and at the same time ensure progress towards the radical reduction of nuclear armaments. The desirable, more, vitally necessary ultimate objective is the abolition of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is ready to go the whole way to general and complete disarmament.

Big things often begin with smaller ones. Time and again since the war the U.S.S.R. has displayed good will, taken the initiative, expecting the other side the reciprocate, hoping that the example will be followed. It voluntarily refrained from seeking military bases, unilaterally reduced its own armed forces, ended the testing of nuclear weapons and the deployment of missiles. Absence of reciprocity can never discourage those who are certain that they are in the right, who believe in the triumph of common sense which demands that a stop be put to the insane and costly race in which there can be no winners and which could reach a point where all human development is brought to an end. Faith in reason dictated also the Soviet Union's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And now, when people the world over are increasingly coming to realize how great a threat to peace and all humanity looms from outer space, it has made another constructive move, unilaterally undertaking the commitment not to put anti-satellite weapons into orbit (the commitment also extends to test launchings).

The Soviet Union is ready to ban nuclear tests altogether. It is ready also to freeze nuclear arsenals. There are no real measures for limiting the arms race and bringing about actual disarmament that the Soviet Union is not ready to accept.

But what about Washington? What is it prepared to do, what does the White House propose, what ideas has it to advance? It does have some. For instance, the "build-up to reduce" concept. Or the Rogers plan. Or the doctrine of the "comprehensive" anti-missile defence system with elements of outer-space basing -- that favourite hobby-horse of the White House.

The whole world was shocked by this monstrous idea. For only the naive and gullible can fail to see the true aims of the "star wars" strategists. Expecting some day to be in possession of a supposedly impregnable shield for intercepting the "potential enemy's" retaliatory strike in outer space, they pin their hopes on the achievement of decisive military superiority and ensuring themselves a free hand to deliver a preemptive strike.

The White House is annoyed by the fact that others have not duly appreciated the "highly moral" doctrine of "strategic defence" so dear to its heart, a doctrine allegedly designed "to destroy missiles, not human life." How can anyone in Washington seriously believe that they have performed a service to humanity by advancing this "humane" project which, as many in American itself realize, could bury both earlier and possible future agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments? In any case, the White House clearly has set out to "persuade" both the Soviet Union and the United States' Atlantic allies of the purity of the intentions and the high-mindedness of the motives of the "star war" advocates. This is what the U.S. has to offer, such are its proposals and ideas.

To this category of untenable proposals that are obviously unacceptable to the other side unquestionably belong also Reagan's "zero option" and "interim" variant, later backed up by the missile deployment in Western Europe, which acted as the detonator in the torpedoing of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons. Now Washington has readied another such detonator, this time one to be set off in outer space.

Political observers cannot but remember how the emissaries of the White House behaved in Geneva last time. They sought to win time and outwit the negotiating partner. How it all ended is common knowledge.

The important thing is what will come out of the present Geneva dialogue. The differences between the points of departure of the sides are great. However, objective opportunities and the prerequisites for arriving at mutually acceptable solutions do exist. The vital interests of the Soviet Union and the United States, which coincide with the interests of the world community, of the preservation of world peace and life itself on earth, demand the resumption of the process of limitation of armaments, primarily the nuclear.

U.S. SPACE ARMS POLICY COULD 'WRECK' TALKS

LD241850 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The Japanese leadership has supported President Reagan's "strategic defense initiative." Early this month Prime Minister Nakasone had talks with the head of the White House in Los Angeles and expressed "understanding" of his intention to spread the arms race to outer space. On January 23 Foreign Minister Abe threw all reservations to the winds and openly declared that the Japanese Government views this Reagan concept as an initiative connected with the "attainment of peace and disarmament."

It is surprising that such statements are made by leaders of a country that has experienced the terrible consequences of atomic strikes at its territory, strikes that opened a dangerous epoch in the history of mankind -- the "epoch of Hiroshima and Nagasaki." What is the explanation -- is it an absence of understanding of present-day realities or simply a striving blindly to follow in the wake of U.S. policy regardless of its content?

For the aims of this policy are absolutely clear to the broadest sections of the public in various countries of the world, including Japan. At present Washington wants to get the support of its allies -- the West European countries and Japan -- and draw them into the financing of the "star wars" programmes. The United States has already received the consent of the Nakasone cabinet to cooperate in the creation of ultra modern types of space weapons and intends to station in Japan a part of the ground elements of the system of weapons designed to destroy objects in space.

The American leadership needs the "support" of its allies for the plans to militarise outer space also to try to take the sting out of protests against this new step that is extremely dangerous to the cause of peace.

As to the theses that the "star wars" programme is supposedly "defensive" and even will "bring about the destruction of nuclear arms" are totally false and do not stand up to criticism.

Firstly, failure by the United States to fulfil the accord reached in Geneva on the need to prevent the militarisation of space would wreck the talks. It is impossible to stop the arms race on earth without preventing an arms race in space because Washington needs the "space shield" to ensure the defence of the territory of the United States from a return nuclear strike after it is the first to use its "space sword." The Soviet Union, naturally, cannot permit this.

Secondly, the unleashing by the United States of a space arms race would give an impetus to the arms race along other directions as well, first of all in the nuclear-missile field, and this would result in a destabilisation of the strategic situation and greater danger of nuclear war.

Thirdly, the creation of an anti-ballistic missile defense system with elements of space basing, supposedly "covering" the United States though not ensuring the defense of other countries and territories, would generate in Washington an illusionary sense of its own security and false notions about the acceptability and permissibility of unleashing all sorts of "limited" nuclear wars at a big distance from American shores. As it was stated by West European experts on this matter, the United States would evidently feel itself secure and abandon its allies to fend for themselves. Reagan's plans, they point out, are of a sinister nature not only for the Soviet Union but also for the allies of the United States.

Those who support the "star wars" concept place in jeopardy both the security of their own country and peace in the world. No task is more important now than that of preventing nuclear war. As it was stated by Konstantin Chernenko, "the prevention of an arms race in space and simultaneous advance along the road of radical reductions of nuclear arms up to and including their total destruction would be the beginning of its successful solution." Only then would an end be put to the "epoch of Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

ZHOLKVER VIEWS CHERNENKO MESSAGE, ARMS TALKS

LD242247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's greetings to the participants of the All-Union Peace Supporters' Conference have evoked a wide response from the world public. Here is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

The very first reports by foreign news agencies have already shown that the Soviet leader's message is regarded as a new confirmation of the consistency of the peace-loving course of our country. Indeed, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko yet again emphasized our conviction that today there is no task more important than preventing the unleashing of a nuclear war. Preventing an arms race in space with a simultaneous advance along the path of radical reductions in nuclear armaments right up to their full destruction, would be the beginning of a successful solution to this task. In connection with this, it should be remembered that it was our country that came out with the initiative for commencing Soviet-U.S. negotiations on space and nuclear armaments, and which has again confirmed its intention to conduct these negotiations in a businesslike and constructive manner. Let us hope, Comrade Chernenko noted, that the United States will also adopt an honest and responsible approach.

A comment of this kind is not out of place. Lately, Washington has been trying to make it appear as if the U.S. Administration is, as they say, dreaming of how to attain nuclear disarmament as quickly as possible. But the White House is clearly counting on peoples' short memories: that people might forget that it was precisely through the fault of the United States, which embarked on siting its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, that the last Geneva talks were wrecked and -- again through the fault of the United States -- that negotiations on preventing militarization of space did not start in September last year. Can one ignore the fact that right up to this day calls for developing space weapons can be heard in Washington? So, the struggle for reducing the races in space -- in nuclear and in conventional armaments -- is going to be difficult and determined.

An ever more important role in this struggle is being played by the movement of peace supporters. The prophecies by Washington and some other Atlantic politicians about the twilight of the movement have proved totally unsound. It is sufficient to look, for example, at today's reports alone about intense activities against the siting of U.S. missiles in Belgium, Britain and the FRG, or about demonstrations against the entry of U.S. warships into Japanese and Australian ports; to perceive with your own eyes the persisting heat of the struggle. Over the past few years, the mass antiwar movement has gained authoritative positions in the sociopolitical life of many countries and already made important contributions to the preservation of peace.

The role of the Soviet peace movement is becoming more and more important and responsible today, and this was precisely what was discussed at the All-Union Peace Supporters' Conference. There it was stressed that the creative work of every Soviet man is the most effective personal contribution to the cause of peace. Indeed, it is our common, key cause.

'GROUP OF FIVE' TALKS FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

LD181949 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

A one-day meeting of finance ministers of the so-called "Group of Five" was held in the capital of the USA. Representatives of the USA, Britain, France, FRG and Japan took part in it.

Such meetings are held on a regular basis in accordance with the decision of a summit conference of major capitalist countries that was held in Williamsburg in 1983 for "coordination" of their financial policy. But the working out of a mutually acceptable course was out of question in Washington. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan was striving to impose on other participants in the meeting such decisions as suit only the U.S. Administration.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, it follows from the final communique that the meeting failed to achieve any arrangements on the changing of the procedure and order in the financial sphere, for which some West European countries hoped.

The policy of artificial appreciation of the dollar rate conducted by the USA now causes a considerable damage to the United States' economic "partners", particularly in Western Europe. The appreciation of the dollar rate leads to the destabilization of the currencies of Western countries, causes there the increase of the interest rate and other negative phenomena which only aggravate the economic difficulties of those states. After the meeting in Washington Regan said, however, that the United States is not going to abandon its policy. Moreover, he intimated that if there is a threat of a drop of the dollar rate at the Western money markets, the Reagan administration will do everything to shore up the dollar rate.

The U.S. secretary of the treasury turned down the calls of West European countries and Japan for urgent measures to decrease the huge deficit of the United States federal budget which also has a negative effect on the financial and economic situation of those countries. Western Europe and Japan have long been demanding the adoption of such measures, but the U.S. deficit is not even mentioned in the communique on the results of the meeting, THE WASHINGTON POST writes in this connection. It follows from the communique that the United States secretary of the treasury suggested that his partners in the talks implement austerity measures on the U.S. pattern -- cut the wages of the working people and decrease expenditures on various social programmes.

LAOS, PRK, SRV COMMUNIQUE DISTRIBUTED AT UN

LD242330 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 24 TASS -- The text of the communique of the Tenth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam has been distributed here as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

The document stresses that the conference highly values and fully supports the important peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community and especially the Soviet Union's stand on questions of ending the arms race, easing international tension and strengthening peace and security in the whole world.

The conference attaches much importance to the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism which will be extensively marked by all the peoples of the world.

The past forty years show that nothing can prevent the peoples of the world, including the peoples of Indochina, from achieving their lofty aims: peace, independence, friendship and cooperation, the document says.

NICOSIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT REPORTED

PM221247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Joint Actions: The Second Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers Parties of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, and the Red Sea Region"]

[Text] Nicosia, 21 Jan -- The second conference of representatives of communist and workers parties of the eastern Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, and the Red Sea region has taken place here. Taking part were representatives of the PDPA, the Bahrain National Liberation Front, the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, the Egyptian Communist Party, the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the Communist Party of Greece, the Tudeh Party of Iran, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Communist Party of Israel, the Communist Party of Jordan, the Palestine Communist Party, the Syrian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, the Turkish Communist Party, and other communist and workers parties from the region.

In the statement adopted at the conference, the delegates noted with alarm the extensively dangerous nature of the developing situation in the world and in the region. The entire responsibility for the turn toward "cold war" in international relations, the document stresses, rests with imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, which seeks to disrupt the existing balance of forces, achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, and secure world domination. It is also trying by every possible means to undermine national liberation and progressive movements and hamper the development of progressive countries, and to isolate them from their natural allies -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

However, despite pressure from imperialism, the statement goes on, detente still has deep roots. The forces of peace, headed by the USSR and the other socialist countries, the international workers movement, national liberation forces, and the mass campaign for peace that covers the entire world, are thwarting the imperialists' criminal military plans. The chief problem of our time is to prevent war, end the arms race, and pursue the struggle for disarmament, first and foremost nuclear disarmament.

The participants in the meeting confirmed their firm intention, together with their countries' progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces, to step up the struggle to prevent the militarization of space, halt the siting of American Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe, prevent thermonuclear catastrophe, and secure a return to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. That, the document points out, is why the region's communist and workers parties support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries and the plans to create zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, the Mediterranean region, the Near East, and other parts of the world.

The document points out that imperialism's policy is aimed at developing the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel, encouraging Tel Aviv to continue the aggression and the escalation of military threats against Syria, and imposing the Camp David course and the "Reagan Plan" with the aim of establishing American-Israeli hegemony in the region.

Imperialism seeks to turn Cyprus into a NATO "unsinkable aircraft carrier" by creating air, sea, and missile bases in the north of the island, and is whipping up provocations against countries in the region that have gained liberation from imperialist domination. To this end civil wars are kindled and clashes inspired.

Pakistan is being transformed into American imperialism's military bridgehead for aggression and aggression against the neighboring countries, and in particular for waging the undeclared war against the DRA.

Despite the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, the struggle for independence, democracy, and social progress is steadily gathering strength. The Soviet Union gives the region's peoples great help in this respect.

The representatives of communist and workers parties resolutely condemned Israel for the occupation of Lebanon and declared their support for the Lebanese Communist Party, the Lebanese Patriotic Resistance Front, the Democratic Patriotic Front, and other forces fighting for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. They reaffirmed their solidarity with Syria, which resists the threats and pressure from imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reaction, with the Palestine Communist Party, with the Arab people of Palestine and their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO, and with the Communist Party of Israel and that country's peace-loving forces, which are waging a struggle against Israeli aggression and for a just resolution of the Palestinian problem.

The document stresses that in order to establish lasting peace in the Near East it is necessary to ensure the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, eliminate the Israeli settlements on those lands, and recognize the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, first and foremost their right to create their own independent state. The USSR's recent proposals on settling the Near East crisis by means of holding an international conference constitute an important contribution to the cause of a settlement, the statement points out.

Noting that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war serves the interests only of imperialism and reaction, the participants in the meeting noted that a cease-fire would be a constructive start to settling the differences between the two countries by peaceful means on the basis of mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty.

The conference participants demanded the withdrawal of all the imperialist powers' fleets, troops. and bases from the regions of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Arabian Peninsula, and came out in favor of turning the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and security.

The statement condemns the construction of military bases in the northern part of Cyprus for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces and voices support for the struggle of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus for an independent, demilitarized Cyprus with territorial integrity.

The participants in the meeting noted that Israel's desire to create atomic weapons and the siting of American nuclear missiles in Sicily help to exacerbate the situation and create a threat to countries in the region. They demanded that the United States remove its missiles from the region, and that Israel renounce plans to develop its own nuclear forces and sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. In the struggle to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, the delegates stressed, great significance is attached to the proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries for the withdrawal from the Mediterranean Sea of all ships carrying nuclear weapons.

The representatives of communist and workers parties roundly condemned the imperialist powers for their provocations and threats of intervention against Libya, Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and other countries, and declared their complete support for those countries' peoples in their struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The document protests against the crimes and torture carried out by the Iranian regime against members of the Tudeh Party and representatives of the country's progressive and democratic forces, and stresses that anti-Sovietism and anti-communism in Iran are directed first and foremost at weakening Iranian patriotic, democratic and progressive forces and undermining international solidarity with them in their struggle against imperialism and reaction.

With the objective of successful resistance to imperialist intrigues in the region, the parties taking part in the conference called for broad cooperation with all anti-imperialist forces and expressed the conviction that this meeting will help to strengthen joint actions in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and detente.

The conference adopted a resolution in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. It evaluates the victory over fascism as a historic victory secured at the cost of heroic efforts by the antifascist forces, and above all the Soviet Union, which played the chief, decisive role in the defeat of Hitlerite fascism. The participants called on all democratic and peace-loving forces in the region and in the world to turn the celebration of the noteworthy anniversary into a demonstration of the peoples' determination to prevent a new war and avert thermonuclear catastrophe.

The conference participants appealed to all the region's peoples to step up their actions against imperialist bases, aggressive pacts, and local wars, and to step up the struggle for disarmament, lasting peace, and detente.

STUDENTS UNION CONFERS MEDAL ON PONOMAREV

LD182103 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 18 TASS -- The Secretariat of the International Union of Students has conferred upon alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev the top award of the International Union of Students -- the gold "November 17" medal. This is the award for Boris Ponomarev's outstanding contribution to the struggle for preservation of peace, democracy and progress, removal of the threat of a nuclear war, consolidation of anti-imperialist unity and cooperation between progressive and peace forces of the world, for contribution to the development of world-wide democratic movement of youth and students, and also for his active participation in the struggle against the forces of nazism and Japanese militarism in the years of the Second World War.

## TASS REPORTS 'DISCOVERY' SHUTTLE LAUNCH

LD242051 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 24 TASS -- The "Discovery" shuttle space ship with five astronauts on board was launched in an atmosphere of great secrecy from Cape Canaveral (Florida) today.

Until the very last moment the exact time of the launch, which was delayed by 24 hours because of the danger of icing of fuel tanks, was kept in strict secrecy from the press and the public. There were no official announcements of the estimated parameters of the "Discovery's" orbit and its payload. These unprecedented measures of secrecy are due to the fact that the flight is being conducted exclusively for military purposes and is entirely controlled by the Pentagon.

Observers draw attention first of all to the fact that "Discovery" has an all-military crew. The commander of the ship is Navy Captain Thomas Mattingly, the crew members are Marine Lieutenant Colonel James Buchli, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Loren Shriver, and Air Force Majors Ellison Onizuka and Gary Payton. UPI agency notes that this flight is a new major stride by the Pentagon in using shuttle space ships to place military satellites on near-earth orbit. THE WASHINGTON POST writes in this connection that the prime purpose of "Discovery's" present flight is to put in orbit a sophisticated spy satellite to collect intelligence information about the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies.

## DATA ON WORKERS' SUPPORT FOR REAGAN QUESTIONED

LD242343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Letters arriving here at the radio station raise issues connected with the situation for the communist and workers' movement in individual countries. We try to throw light on the problems which interest you in our programs, comrades. Thus, for example, Aleksandr Ivanovich Nikolayev from Is settlement in Verkhnesaldinskiy Rayon, Sverdlovsk Oblast, asks us to talk about the working class in the United States. In particular, he asks why the U.S. workers voted for Ronald Reagan. Tatyana Vladimirovna Klimova from (?Lisya), Perm Oblast, and many other listeners are interested in the position of trade unions in the United States. I showed your letters, comrades, to international affairs journalist, Leonid Fedorov, and asked him to elucidate the issues you are interested in.

[Fedorov] In order to answer the question about the role of the U.S. workers movement in the United States' public life, first of all one has to note the existence of two developmental tendencies. These are the class, revolutionary tendency, and the reformist one, based on the policy of class cooperation. The struggle between the two tendencies has continued throughout the development of the U.S. workers movement. The U.S. Communist Party, founded in 1919, has since then fought courageously and consistently for the interests of the working class and of all working people, and has resolutely supported the preservation and expansion of democratic freedoms, social progress, peace and disarmament, and has opposed the policy of monopoly capital and the policy of reaction and aggression. However, the situation historically has formed such that the reformist tendency in the U.S. workers' movement became developed even before the creation of the Communist Party, and before the creation of the first Marxist organizations on American soil. The biggest mass organizations of the U.S. working class, the trade unions, emerged before the political parties.

U.S. trade union leaders, always standing in the far right wing of the international trade union movement, have preached so-called employers' trade unionism. Something that is purely American has to be added to this circumstance, which has hampered the development of revolutionary mood in the U.S. working class: The multinational nature of the U.S. working class. It is only over a prolonged period and with great difficulty that people coming from different countries developed a common class consciousness. The existence of many languages and different cultural traditions made the formation of a working class in the United States difficult. These circumstances exert an influence on the development of the workers' movement in the United Stated today as well. The dominance of reformism in U.S. trade unions reduces their influence considerably.

In recent years the trade unions, led by reformist figures, have not been able to withstand the fierce onslaught against them by the united forces of the monopolies and the reactionary government. In 3 years alone, in 1980-82, the number of people in the trade unions has fallen by 2 million, or by 10 percent. This has reduced the already relatively limited influence of the trade unions, which include just one-fifth of paid labor, about 24 million people.

However, events in recent years, serious advances in the working class structure, and the growth of political awareness of the broad masses of the working people, have had a noticeable influence on the state of the workers movement.

Following Reagan's reelection as President, the mass media in the United States put forward a theory alleging support for him by all the people, including support the working class. The assertion is a strong one to say the least, if you take into account well-known facts which show the antiworker, antitrade union tendency of the Reagan administration policy. But since facts are stubborn things, let us turn to them. Here are just a few: On the initiative of the biggest trade union and other organizations in the United States, on the day was Reagan inaugurated for a second term, there were dozens of protests in Washington and other U.S. cities against the Reagan administration's policy. Even the AFL-CIO leadership, occupying a position of class cooperation, opposed Reagan's election as President of the United States, and refused to participate in any bipartisan commissions and other bodies on domestic and foreign policy issues created by the administration.

It has to be stressed that despite the official propaganda, 59 percent of the electorate's votes, against 41 percent, with 80 million citizens not voting, by no means indicates that the current administration gained a majority in the election; 80 million people, or nearly half the population of voting age, did not partipate; and this is direct opposition to the Reagan administration. According to polls, 46 percent of them consider themselves independent, while the others are split equally between the Democrats and Republicans. Eighty percent of them are white. It also turned out that people did not vote because they had left their permanent place of residence. Of course, this is evidence that most of those 80 million are poor, including those who have to change their place of residence frequently.

According to selective polls by the bourgeois mass media, 53 percent of industrial workers voted for Reagan. Let us sort these figures out. According to similar polls, these workers make up 14 percent of those who voted in the presidential election. But according to census data, industrial workers make up 31.1 percent of the workforce; in other words, 55 percent of U.S. industrial workers did not vote at all. Hence, according to the figures of these selective polls, only 23.5 percent of industrial workers voted for Reagan.

As far as white-collar workers are concerned, then according to the figures from these polls, only 25 percent of this important part of the U.S. working class voted for Reagan. If one takes into account the large proportion of those who abstained, then one has to come to the conclusion that 16 percent of the population, especially those whose annual income exceeds $50,000, made up the majority of those who voted for Reagan. The broad masses of working people, on the contrary, expressed their dissatisfaction at the administration's policy. The aggressive foreign policy especially caused concern. Taking this into account, as is known, in the last months before the election the administration changed its tune and started speaking in favor of talks on disarmament. This gave THE NEW YORK TIMES grounds to come to this conclusion. The election was a mandate, but a mandate to conduct a policy of peace and serious talks aimed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race, as Reagan promised in the last 2 months of the election campaign.

MAKAROV VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR REAGAN SECOND TERM

PM211434 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jan 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by Ye. Makarov: "Impasse at the Crossing Point"]

[Text] If politics is the art of the possible, there is every reason to suppose that over the past 4 years (the present U.S. leadership's first term of office) it has made the maximum effort to refute this centuries-old adage and achieve the impossible [sentence as published]. The U.S. Administration's chief activity has been to dispute -- in a high-handed and aggressive manner, what is more -- the realities of the era. Inevitably, of course, this activity has been entirely to the detriment of the American people and the world community of nations. Washington's dream of securing military superiority over the USSR, which was one of the points of the Republican Party's 1980 election platform and was confirmed on the eve of the election last year's program at the Dallas convention, has remained a dream. The realities are unequivocal -- the Soviet Union's measures have completely frustrated the militarist ambitions of the U.S. military-industrial complex. One result of the past 4 years stands out in the statistics derived from a recent U.S. public opinion poll. Some 92 percent of Americans against 5 percent believe that the Soviet Union will never accept superiority on the part of the other side (Some 10 years ago the vast majority of the U.S. population believed that their country was capable of overtaking [oboyti] the USSR in the military sphere).

But security, including that of the U.S. people, has by no means become more reliable over the past 4 years. One result of Washington's activity has been a tenser world situation. The ideological "crusade," declared aagainst the Soviet Union and backed up by multibillion-dollar appropriations for the creation of first-strike weapons, scared no one except America itself.

So what are the priority tasks Washington is deciding on as it sorts out its plans for the next 4 years in the domestic and foreign policy sphere? Unleashing "star wars"? Or fulfilling the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. joint statement made after the Geneva meeting, whose participants considered the main task to be preventing an arms race from starting in space and halting it on earth? People all over the world view the Geneva dialogue positively, hoping that the forthcoming talks will ease tension and reduce the danger of war. But no one in Washington has canceled the "Pentagon directives" adopted in the administration's first term, which envisage the deployment of space-based military systems in the period between 1984 and 1989 -- that is, during the administration's second term. That is why Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's messsage to representatives of Christian churches, stressing in particular the danger of the plan to impose a "star wars" era on mankind, made such a big impact.

A public opinion poll on the eve of the Geneva meeting showed that 96 percent of Americans are sure that the USSR and the United States must never settle their differences by means of war. What also alarms them is the fact that since 1980, all bilateral contacts between the great powers have effectively been discontinued -- another result of the Republican administration's policy.

One recalls that before the Reagan administration took office, Z. Brzezinski, one of the pillars of U.S. political science, looked forward to the coming decade and advised the White House not to bother too much about developing relations with the USSR, predicting that the role of Soviet-U.S. relations would become less and less important both for the United States and for international affairs in general. Time has made a laughing stock of such prophets. A conclusion that appears in the new year issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which has links with the business world and military industry, can be regarded as typical: "Soviet-U.S. relations will dominate the international arena in 1985." This conclusion is an acknowledgement of a historically determined fact: No international problem of importance can be solved today without the USSR's participation. And the United States, if it really is committed to seeking a way out of the impasses it has created, will have to accept this natural law.

Thinking Americans are evaluating the prospects for the second term of Republican rule and are reaching the same conclusions. On the eve of the Geneva meeting, for example, the leadership of the coalition for a new U.S. foreign and military policy stated that the antinuclear movement must react to the event by intensifying its protest campaign against the programs for space militarization, deployment of MX missiles, and production of all types of first-strike weapons.

Yes, common sense is making an impact despite the decades of totally unbridled anti-Soviet indoctrination of the populace. There is also a growing conviction among representatives of various groupings of U.S. society, including Congress, that the unprecedented military programs are destroying the country's economic health. Back in the middle of the present administration's first term J. Reston summed up the situation: "Instead of making the Russians choose between guns and butter, Mr President is imposing this choice on Americans. By placing missiles ahead of jobs, he is undermining America's might more than the Russians have ever been able to." And when not only the Democrats, who still have a majority in the House of Representatives, but even Republicans, who have a majority in the Senate, dispute the administration's foreign, military, and economic policy, linking the unprecedented increase in the budget deficit to the scale of the arms race, it is an indication of the ruling class' anxiety about the future.

"It is a disgrace that 35 million Americans live below the official poverty line and millions more are getting near it" -- the administration's socioeconomic policy was summed up by the U.S. Catholic church bishops, describing the level of poverty and unemployment in the country as a "social and moral scandal." Between 1979 and 1983 the number of poor Americans increased by 8.4 million. The population of Sweden is 8.4 million! Having exposed the roots of the bankruptcy of the White House's social policy, the bishops offer their diagnosis: "the sharp exacerbation of the arms race."

The past 4 years have been complex and tense, and the situation remains complex in the new year. Since the Geneva meeting, General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, has again declared -- and at a time of extensive international public discussion of the prospects for the improvement of the situation in the world and in Europe -- the NATO and U.S. right to deliver a nuclear strike first.

The general is demanding billions of dollars more for the arms race. This is by no means a new position on the part of the U.S. military-industrial complex. But it is a path that leads to a nuclear impasse, as more and more people, including people in the United States, are coming to realize. It is no accident, as the administration's second term begins, that the Chicago National Center for the Study of Public Opinion notes in an extensive study of the changing mood in the country in favor of military expenditure cuts: "It looks as though the President is going one way and the public another."

History has demonstrated that an arms race cannot safeguard anyone's security. For that reason there can be no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence among states. There can be no other way to ease international tension and reduce military confrontation than through honest talks on the granite foundation of equality and identical security. The USSR is ready for such talks.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO LETTER TO STUDENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 January in its First Edition front-pages Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's letter to Canadian student Laurie Piraux. The PRAVDA report headlined "K.U. Chernenko's Reply to Canadian Student L. Piraux' Letter" has been compared to the TASS English version published on page A 1 of the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: [Text] K.U. Chernenko received... (omitting dateline)

Paragraph three, penultimate line reads: ...Who would want to destroy it?... (substituting 'destroy' for 'spoil')

Page A 2, paragraph three, line two: ...important ones. Why can't all people... (substituting 'why' for 'what')

Paragraph five, lines two and three read: ...The answer is simple: It is necessary to observe the norms of contact between states and peoples and to develop relations among them on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs. It is necessary... (adding sentence)

PRAVDA also omits date beneath signature at end of letter.

PRC 'ANALYSIS' OF DRA SITUATION CRITICIZED

PM251043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by TASS political observer M. Yakovlev entitled: "From Hostile Positions"]

[Text] The Chinese weekly BEIJING REVIEW carried an article which claims to be an "analysis" of the situation in the DRA. Actually, it is an unfriendly address according to American official propaganda prescriptions based on an interventionist conception imposed by the United States.

"The Afghan problem" that the Chinese weekly discusses could have been solved long ago and peace would have long reigned on Afghan soil if outside intervention on the part of the forces of imperialism and international reaction had been stopped.

The authors of the article must know very well who is the organizer and inspirer of the "undeclared war" against Revolutionary Afghanistan. After all, the United States admits that this fiscal year CIA aid to bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries is estimated at $280 million. The overall damage from the crimes of counterrevolution, behind which stand Washington, Islamabad, and Beijing, has exceeded 35 billion afghanis. Dushman bands have destroyed 1,814 school buildings, 31 hospitals, 11 health centers, and 906 peasant cooperatives.

As the Afghan paper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR notes, "Beijing became virtually the second center for waging the undeclared war against the DRA after the United States" after the April Revolution. Lately reports have appeared in the Western press that in addition to the arms supplies brought through Pakistan, the U.S. Administration is now studying the possibility of organizing the direct transportation of supplies across the Chinese-Afghan border by plane.

Against this background the attempts by the Beijing journal to depict the reason for the current situation in and around Afghanistan as being the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops look completely groundless. The authors of the article deliberately confuse the reason with the consequence. The introduction of a limited contingent of servicemen from the Soviet Union, as is well known, was carried out at the legitimate request of the DRA Government to rebuff aggression and armed interference from outside and it will return home by accord with the DRA when there is an end to armed interference and aggression from outside and when Afghanistan receives firm guarantees that they will not start up again.

The weekly BEIJING REVIEW aspires deliberately to distort the meaning of the aid given by the Soviet Union to the DRA. Indeed, China once relied on aid from the Soviet Union in its struggle against Japanese militarism. Soviet aid to the Afghan people is fully in accordance with the UN Charter. Of course Beijing understands that perfectly well but still continues the slander campaign it has unleashed against the government and the people's system in the DRA.

## U.S. NAVAL DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC LATE JANUARY

LD241326 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 24 TASS -- A Pentagon spokesman has announced that a top-level U.S. naval delegation will visit China late in January. The goal of the ten-day visit, the Pentagon's report points out, is to continue a discussion of the question of aid in modernizing China's surface fleet. According to UPI, the discussion will focus on possible purchases from the U.S.A. of armaments and equipment for the Chinese Navy.

## ALL-UNION SOVIET SINOLOGISTS SESSION REPORTED

PM241123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Session of the Board of the All-Union Association of Sinologists"]

[Text] An expanded session of the board of the All-Union Association of Sinologists (VAKIT) was held 22 January in Moscow, at the Center for Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries. The board discussed Soviet sinologists' tasks for the forthcoming period and the main avenues of further scientific research. O.B. Rakhmanin, the association's deputy chairman, delivered a report.

Those taking part in the session, noting the postive importance of the revival of contacts between the USSR and the PRC in various fields, pointed out that the normalization and development of Soviet-Chinese relations accord with the fundamental interests of the two great states' peoples and the interests of the cause of peace and the consolidation of the positions of socialism. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union's line with regard to China is defined by the decisions of party congresses, is of a principled and consistent nature, and enjoys the Soviet people's full support. This line is imbued with profound respect for the Chinese people, is based on the principles of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence, and does not harm the interests of third countries.

The board heard reports from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East and other subdivisions of scientific institutions on long-term research plans and information on the work of the republican and local branches of the VAKIT and approved the creation of a number of the association's sections.

## PROMOTING SINO-SOVIET COOPERATION URGED

OW241425 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Commentary by sinologist (Lochinov): "Promote the Development of Cooperation and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The favorable change in Soviet-Chinese relations recently has been attracting world public attention. As everyone knows, this favorable change is clearly evident from the signing of the three intergovernmental agreements toward the end of 1984 which aim to expand and invigorate bilateral trade and economic and scientific and technological relations. Not surprisingly, this event has deeply interested all countries. The whole world realizes that the conditions and prospects in the development of relations between the USSR and China are of tremendous significance. Peace-loving forces believe that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is an important factor in stabilizing the international situation, creating favorable preconditions for easing world tension, and stepping up the struggle against imperialism's scheme of aggression -- a task which is becoming increasingly urgent.

U.S. imperialism has been taking ceaseless actions to threaten the security, freedom, and independence of the people of all countries.

Imperialism's aggressive nature will never change. This is evident from the fact that it is intensifying the arms race year after year and expanding the arms race into new spheres. Washington presently is pursuing a policy of expanding its war preparations into space. It has announced a plan for star wars. This creates an extraordinary danger to the people of all countries. Taking advantage of the lack of unity among peace-loving forces, a unity they should have maintained, the imperialists, while pretending to be supporters of certain countries, instigate them to oppose others. If it would serve the purpose of subverting and dividing the socialist world, imperialists would say that they were willing to help this or that country. However, we should not forget that imperialists are imperialists. Can we imagine imperialists agreeing to give economic and even military aid to a socialist country without any ulterior motives or insidious intentions? Of course not. That would be nothing but an illusion.

The present U.S. policy toward Asia and the Pacific Ocean is becoming increasingly more dangerous. This policy is designed to increase U.S. military strength there and to force some countries in that region to carry out Washington's plans. In this regard, it is having Japan and South Korea play an extraordinarily important role. The rigging up of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance will only lead to rising war tensions in the Asia-Pacific region. It will directly jeopardize the interests of all countries in this region, including the USSR and China.

It would be a big mistake to think that the nuclear war imperialism may launch will only affect certain countries and bypass others, or that the enemies of socialism regard some socialist countries as good ones and others as bad ones. Imperialism is not hiding its intention of totally eradicating the socialist system and sending out planet back to the era of total domination by capitalism.

Citing the causes of the present tensions, Comrade Shernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out that the causes are the attempt of the United States and the NATO countries to change the balance of forces in the world and, [words indistinct] frequently retaliate against the socialist and national liberation forces. Of course, this is nothing but an empty dream. The world's socialist forces are invincible. Unless the united progressive forces launch a resolute counterattack against the international reactionaries in good time, however, there will be catastrophe for the people of all countries.

The expanding Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other fields will greatly help promote mutual understanding between the two socialist powers, enabling them to take joint or mutually supplemental actions to strengthen peace and consolidate socialism's international status. As Soviet leader Comrade Chernenko pointed out, the progress of Soviet-Chinese relations and the PRC's joining the people of all countries in their struggle against war will undoubtedly help enhance socialism's role in international affairs and its solidity the peace forces' position.

Dear Chinese listeners, the further development of cooperation and mutual understanding between our two countries is an extremely important and positive factor in the international situation, not only in Asia but in the whole world.

## U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIAL'S REMARKS IN TOKYO DECRIED

LD242322 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 24 TASS -- Making visits to the Japanese capital, the Pentagon's representatives never miss a chance to push the Japanese Government to new steps along the dangerous road of the arms race. The present visit to Tokyo by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage was not an exception. According to the Tokyo press, during a conservation with Chief of Japan's defence agency Kato, Armitage insisted that Japan should take additional measures to build up the military potential.

The envoy of the U.S. Department of Defence was praising the efforts of the present Japanese Government to step up the country's military might for the purpose of conducting "prolonged combat operations". He declared for the speeding up of the implementation of the provocative plans of the Japanese military aimed at blockading, "in case of emergency", international sea lanes in a 1,000-mile zone, for the further perfection of the Japanese anti-aircraft defences and consolidation of the "Self-Defence Forces".

Armitage made a recourse to anti-Soviet allegations. In an interview to Japanese newspapers he said, specifically, that he envisions the "only road" for Japan, namely, the strengthening of its deterrence potential to prevent a Soviet aggression.

Such pronouncements are nothing but incitement. Of the same provocative character are large Japanese-U.S. command and staff exercises that were started at the Chitose military base, the Hokkaido Island, these days. Taking part in the exercises are more than 2.5 thousand officers, including commander of the U.S. land forces in Japan Lieutenant General Weyand.

Armitage's visit to Tokyo attracted attention also due to the fact that the Pentagon's envoy intensively portrayed as "attractive for Japan" the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" which is also known as the plan of "star wars". He intimated that upon the conclusion of the stage of research the U.S. side might turn to Japan for assistance in the deployment of the system.

Demonstrating the obvious readiness to meet halfway such designs, the Japanese Government, according to a report of Japan's Defence Agency, approved the plans of using space technology for the needs of the military agency. Observers hold that this step opens up the road for the development of a Japanese military space programme. According to the Japanese press, the decision of the Japanese Government clearly means abandoning Japan's officially proclaimed policy of using near-earth space for peaceful purposes exclusively.

## TASS CITES KCNA ON DPRK AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

LD250018 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 24 TASS -- As reported by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the American and South Korean military are not stopping dangerous provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On January 22 DPRK fishing vessels that were inside national waters were fired upon by South Korean naval ships. On January 23 South Korean fighter planes twice intruded into the DPRK's air space to the southwest of Pyongyang. American SR-71 reconnaissance planes are continuing flights over the Republic's territorial waters.

These provocative actions, the agency stresses, are an open encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DPRK, a violation of the armistice agreement and point to intent to aggravate the situation in the Korean peninsula. The ruling circles of Washington and Seoul bear full responsibility for these actions.

U.S. DOCUMENT ON INDIAN SITUATION 'OUTRAGEOUS'

LD241516 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has described as utterly disgusting the U.S. State Department's special report analyzing possible developments in India in the event of a forcible removal of Indira Gandhi. That provocative document, as is known, was drawn up in the United States with the most active involvement of the C.I.A., which had provided its authors with numerous intelligence data concerning the situation in India. Speaking in Parliament, the Indian prime minister said that his government was now studying the circumstances connected with the issuance of that "report" and the measure in which it affected India's interests. The publication of the American document, Rajiv Gandhi said, had given rise to a whole number of questions that needed to be studied carefully.

According to the government's information, the United States had shown interest in the theme of the Indian leader's "unexpected" death way back in 1983.

It would be relevant to recall an assessment of the U.S. State Department's special report, which was made by Rajiv Gandhi as far back as last December. The Indian prime minister said then it was highly indicative that the report had been issued eight weeks before the murder of Indira Gandhi. Everything indicated to the existence of dark designs on the part of internal and external reactionaries with the aim of weakening India and splitting it territorially.

The unseemly activities of the U.S. State Department, which studied various variants of the advent to power in India of pro-American figures as well as the possible growth of separatist sentiments here in the event of Indira Gandhi's murder, caused angry indignation in this country. The press, statesmen and politicians here summed up the State Department's report as further evidence of U.S. flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of India.

The State Department's decision to prepare such a report, said the newspaper PATRIOT, should be seen in the context of the United States' encouragement of Punjab secessionists, whom it had provided with a haven in its territory, and its all-round support to extremists' subversive activities against sovereign India. The main aim of the outrageous document, the paper said, was to find out if India survived as an integral state after Indira Gandhi's death. U.S. ruling quarters had clearly hoped for chaos in India, which would result in the country's split into several separate states. But they had grossly miscalculated. Contrary to the forecasts made by the authors of the report, the Indian people in the tragic hour for all their country had rallied round their new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

INDIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD250447 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Delhi, 24 Jan (TASS) -- Indian President Zail Singh today received a delegation of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society led by Nikolay Goldin, society president and USSR minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises. The delegation arrived here to take part in the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of India as a sovereign republic. N. Goldin conveyed to the Indian president greetings and best wishes from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and from Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During a conversation which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the head of the Soviet delegation spoke of the work of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society to further strengthen the friendly ties between the Soviet Union and India and to deepen mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Z. Singh expressed gratitude for the warm greetings.

U.S. FOISTING 'IMPERIALIST STRATEGY' ON S. ASIA

LD240753 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- The United States looks at Pakistan as one of the main bases for projecting its imperialist strategy, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA said today. The Pentagon hopes that, by making use of that country's territory, it will be able to keep a vast region, including the Persian Gulf and the entire Indian Ocean zone, within its sights. U.S. policy in the area also shows plainly a desire to upset the existing balance of forces in South Asia to the detriment of India.

Quoting the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA said that the United States "plays a dirty game, feeding Pakistan totally false and provocative information in a bid to destabilize the situation in the region". Recently, for example, Islamabad was granted "intelligence" that India had allegedly scrambled its aircraft in order to deal a pre-emptive strike at a Pakistani nuclear reactor.

The NATIONAL HERALD described that "tip-off" as the most provocative and forbidden trick used by Washington in order to spoil the Indo-Pakistani relationship completely.

In the present-day complicated international situation, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stressed in this connection, every statesman bears ever growing responsibility for maintaining peace in this or that region since in our time any conflict can escalate into a full-scale nuclear catastrophe. One is extremely perplexed in this connection by the political choice made by the Pakistani leadership, which allows itself to be led by Washington and deliberately works up tension in South Asia all the time, for the reckless policy of military adventures has, as shown by the history of Indo-Pakistani relations, invariably boomeranged on those gambling on it.

DRA FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF ADDRESSES COMMANDOS

PM221606 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Defending the Gains of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Jan -- Major General Muhammad Yasin Saddiqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, spoke to commando brigade servicemen at a meeting. He stressed the need to resolutely rebuff attempts by the aggressive forces of international imperialism and reaction to hamper creative building in the DRA. He thanked the unit servicemen for the courage and heroism shown in the cause of defending the gains of the April Revolution. Speaking on behalf of the men, the unit commander assured the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government that they would spare no effort in the struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs sent into the country from abroad.

SRV COMMUNIQUE ON PRC BORDER HOSTILITIES

LD241339 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi January 24 TASS -- The events of recent days testify that China has not renounced its hostile provocative policy with respect to Vietnam, says a communique of the commission for investigating the crime perpetrated by Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. The communique was circulates by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, VNA.

In reply to the proposal of the Vietnamese side for refraining from all armed operations on the border for the period of celebration of the New Year according to the lunar calendar, the document says, Beijing staged new dangerous provocations. On January 5-16 units of Chinese infantry supported by artillery and tanks invaded the Vietnamese territory and seized several heights, staged a series of armed actions against the population of Vietnamese border provinces Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, Cao Bang and Quang Ninh. Chinese sabotage groups which had been sent into Vietnam's territory conducted reconnaissance operations, mined roads, and engaged in hostile propaganda among the Vietnamese population.

The dangerous subversive activities of the Chinese side were aimed at destablizing the situation in the border regions of Vietnam's northern provinces and disrupting the normal life of the local population during new year celebrations. In the face of hostile intrigues on the part of China, the document emphasises, the Vietnamese people are fully determined to rebuff the encroachments on sovereignty and territorial intergrity of its homeland and to defend effectively the state frontiers of Vietnam.

Phnom Penh January 24 TASS -- The Chinese side should immediately put an end to armed provocations on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, says a statement published here by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

China's hostile policy is aimed at aggravating tensions in South-East Asia, undermining the tendency toward dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN states, the document says. The Kampuchean people whole-heartedly support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people to safeguard sovereignty and territorial integrity of its homeland, the statement emphasises.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH GDR TRADE MINISTER

PM241655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 22 January a talk took place between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and GDR Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle. There was a discussion of question of the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, also took part in the talk.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMY VIEWED AS MSZMP CONGRESS NEARS

PM241051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Gerasimov: "Country's Labor Rhythm; Greeting the 13th MSZMP Congress"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, January -- Preparation for the 13th MSZMP Congress, scheduled for the party's jubilee spring, is under way in the party organizations. Communists are analyzing the results of what has been done and drafting a program outlining how to continue working for peace and how best to uphold the cause of socialism. The MSZMP Central Committee has adopted the theses for the congress. Now they are being discussed together with election campaigning.

In the main city of Vas County, Szombathely, with the attractive, light architectural lines of its modern buildings and the bright, motley array of little old houses, very tastefully restored, Miklos Horvath, first secretary of the MSZMP County Committee, told me that preparation for the liberation festival and the party congress is proceeding at enterprises under the sign of their collectives' struggle to save energy and raw material, the expansion of exports, and the improvement of their goods' profitability, quality, and competitiveness. Everywhere you can sense the desire to build up intensively the tempo of the economic mechanism.

Although they are having to manage under more complex conditions than before, the county enterprises have finished the year with good results: There is not a single unprofitable enterprise among them. The arable farmers achieved a record wheat harvest: An average of 55 quintals a hectare was obtained. The Communists' orginizing and guiding role in the precongress period can be seen in everything. The party's instructions are being supported by the questing and enterprising approach constantly generated in the locality.

"Right now the words 'initiative' and'resourcefulness' are the most widely used," Miklos Horvath says. "It is easier to see on the spot in what spheres we have made headway and in what spheres we have lagged behind, and what has to be improved. Self-sufficiency imbued with political responsibility, the desire to achieve good end results, and vigor should be in the blood of our economic and party Cadres. The County Committee is creating an atmosphere for the discussion of the precongress documents in which his constructive, innovative approach and civic activeness can be manifested."

In recent years, as is well known, Hungary has been subjected to the massive impact of a world market slump and increased prices for raw materials and energy. To create the prerequisites for future acceleration, the country has had to shorten its stride, to temporarily slow down its advance. It has been necessary to reduce imports and cut capital investments in new construction projects and in consumption.

Now a step forward has been taken. On the threshold of the party congress and public organization personnel, economists, and economic administrators are assessing sensibly what has been achieved, weighing up in a balanced, responsible way the difficulties that still exist, and mobilizing efforts to overcome them.

The party set the task of maintaining existing living standards under the newly emerging conditions. To what extent has this been possible? I was told at the Hungarian National Planning Office that they have ensured balance between purchasing power and marketable commodities and maintained uninterrupted supplies, and medical services and the housing situation have improved. Families have started receiving various child benefits. A differentiated approach is being applied to pensioners, with priority given to helping those who are alone or sick. Although consumer prices have risen more than planned, people have been given opportunities to earn extra money.

The precongress discussion has generated much response to the economic labor partnerships [khozyaystvennoye trudovoye tovarishchestvo], which emerged 2 years ago as new forms for involving working people in the supplementary activity necessitated by the circumstances. According to estimates by social scientists, half the families in the country now receive income from various "overtime activities." One-third of them farm subsidiary plots [priusadebnyy uchastok], while many work in labor partnerships. What are these partnerships? A group of workers, highly skilled as a rule, in enterprises where equipment is lying idle during the second and third shifts owing to manpower shortage rent the machinery and conclude a contract with the management to use materials, components, and power and execute certain tasks needed by the enterprise, according to collective contract principles, for 2-3 hours following their 8-hour work shift. By the middle of the current year, 5-6 percent of people engaged in the national economy were participating in these new labor forms of supplementary activity.

The "subsidiary" [priusadebnyy] sector in industry gives rise to many arguments and discussions. It does, of course, have its negative aspects. Major enterprises where production is well organized do manage without overtime activities. It is, nevertheless, important that the partnerships serve the socialist goals and the interests of the population. During the first half of the current year the volume of work carried out during free time within the national economy as a whole corresponded to 45,000-50,000 work shifts.

The country has lacked opportunities to raise living standards at the rate to which the population became accustomed during the preceding years, but the economic equilibrium was indeed maintained. A decline in standards was avoided. The most important thing, in the view of Hungarian economic and party leaders, is that domestic political stability and the capacity to develop have not suffered. The most valuable thing, reciprocal trust between the party and the people, has been preserved. Such features as confidence in the future, the collective spirit, socialist legality, and democracy, which are typical of socialist society, continued to strengthen.

At the same time, the growth of foreign debt was halted. During the current 5-year plan the total debt was reduced by over $1 billion.

Hungarian economic managers that I had an opportunity to meet are profoundly convinced that their republic's successes depend on its firm ties with the socialist countries and primarily on close cooperation with the Soviet Union. Even in Szombathely, at the shops of the local branch of Budapest's ("Elgep") food industry machine building plant, director Pal Pinter cited convincing facts and figures to prove the advantages of long-term orders from Soviet partners involving large production batches.

The constantly growing demands of Soviet clients as regards production quality raise standards of production and the competitiveness of products. It was reiterated on many occasions here that high production quality and prompt reciprocal deliveries are key issues in the implementation of socialist economic integration.

Szombathely's ("Elgep") supplies complete equipment packages for meat combines and for cheese and dairy plants. Its collective is always eager to heed the wishes of its clients and comments from its Soviet partners and is quick to introduce changes which enhance the reliability of its machines.

The prompt or even early completion of deliveries of high-quality products to the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is an inevitable point in the pledges given by socialist labor teams in honor of the 40th anniversary of the motherland's liberation and the 13th MSZMP Congress. ("Elgep") has shipped output worth 10 million forints ahead of schedule to its Soviet clients.

A whole range of innovations was introduced in the management of the republic's industry following the 12th MSZMP Congress: The role of financial levers, financial autonomy, and contract discipline was enhanced, the powers of enterprise collectives were simultaneously expanded, and they shouldered a great burden of responsibilities. The number of industrial ministries was reduced. Some 30 trusts and several major combines were disbanded. Broader use is now made of competitive examinations to fill directorships. Nevertheless, the confirmation of the selected candidate's appointment remains in the hands of state and party organs.

The expansion of cooperative forms in the service sphere is progressing further. There have been changes in the election system for Hungary's National Assembly and local councils. The rights of councils have been expanded. The party speaks openly with the people about shortcomings, instances of corruption, and manifestations of petit bourgeois, selfish, or nationalist views.

In preparation for the congress, the party organizations are analyzing public opinion, expanding data gathering, organizing polls and discussions, and collecting suggestions and critical comments.

"The discussions cover all aspects of domestic and foreign policy and all problems of daily life," I was told by Mihaly Horvath. "No subject is taboo. The reciprocal trust between the party and the people is not a constant; it must be valued and consolidated daily. What we require from party organizations and Communists is resolution and firmness in upholding the ideas of socialism and the socialist goals of our people. Our efforts are aimed at improving the methods and style of party leadership. The Communists must exert even greater ideological influence on the masses, present our policy more convincingly, and strengthen faith in socialism's historic mission."

The days of preparation for the forthcoming MSZMP Congress in the republic are filled with much labor and concern.

## USSR, POLAND SIGN COOPERATION PLAN FOR 1985-86

LD242114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] A plan for cooperation for 1985-1986, signed in Moscow today, will promote further strengthening of fraternal links between the USSR and Polish people. This envisages, specifically, a further expansion in cultural exchanges, the holding of meetings and soirees devoted to important dates in both countries. Particular attention is given to arrangements in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany.

## CSSR TRADE OFFICIAL HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD242302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet journalists has been held at the CSSR Embassy in Moscow. Frantisek Maras, minister plenipotentiary and CSSR commercial counsellor in the Soviet Union, stressed to the correspondents that trading and economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR are of exceptionally important significance for the CSSR. Trade turnover with the USSR accounts for 45 percent of the republic's foreign trade, while this year [as heard] the overall volume of reciprocal supplies was in excess of R12 billion. Machinery and equipment make up the major part of our countries' exports and imports. It is expected that trade turnover between our countries will increase by 6 percent this year compared with 1984.

## ALBANIA, GREECE OPEN REGULAR ROAD TRAFFIC

LD241503 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Athens January 24 TASS -- Regular road traffic between Greece and Albania was opened in a ceremony in Kakavi border settlement in the presence of the two countries' officials.

According to the Greek press, a Greek Government delegation earlier paid a visit to Tirana, during which the two countries signed a number of agreements on economic, trade and cultural exchanges.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN FEBRUARY

LD241621 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Republic of Greece will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of February this year at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

FRG TRADE TALKS DELEGATION LEADER INTERVIEWED

LD241752 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0007 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (TASS) -- Answering a question from a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent on the role played by the system for regulating trade between the FRG and the USSR in their bilateral trade and economic links, Aleksey Antonov, head of the Soviet delegation at the just-ended 13th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said:

The present system for regulating trade between the FRG and the USSR does of course have a negative influence on its development. In past years, various kinds of limitations on trade with the Soviet Union have unfortunately not only been retained, but new ones are being introduced, Antonov emphasized, such as Cocom [Coordinating Committee on Export Controls] restriction lists and limitations on the import of certain types of Soviet goods. The authors of such measures are not always aware of their consequences. The wishes of FRG business circles coincide with those of Soviet organizations. If we want to achieve further development in our relations, we must remove all obstacles hindering it.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reports that the next session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is to be held in the Soviet Union at the end of 1985-beginning of 1986.

COMPARISON OF FRG-SOVIET COOPERATION MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 January in its First Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report headlined "Developing Cooperation" on the Soviet-FRG cooperation meeting held in Bonn. It has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 23 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1 subheaded "Session Concludes," revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line one, PRAVDA has "23 January" instead of "22 January."

Same paragraph, line two, reads: ... ended here yesterday. (Substituting "yesterday" for "today")

Second paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: . . . with operating agreements. In particular the 6 May 1978 agreement and the 1 July 1980 long-term program.

The joint communique. . . (supplying additional phrase, omitting entire third paragraph)

COPENHAGEN NATO MEETING ENDS 24 JANUARY

LD242222 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 24 TASS -- A two-day conference held in conditions of secrecy ended in Copenhagen today.

It was attended by over 150 representatives of the top brass of NATO countries, the DPA news agency reports. Quoting the informed sources involved in the organization of the conference, DPA underlines that the chiefs of staff of the NATO countries discussed in the Danish capital problems connected with the "coordination of national defense plans and the joint strategy of the member countries of the North Atlantic bloc".

The conference also discussed the problem of the creation in a number of NATO member states of special mobile forces in case a war breaks out, DPA reports.

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR-FREE N. EUROPE

LD250020 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Helsinki January 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Gorbunov reports:

A working group engaged in preparing a conference of parliamentarians of north European countries to discuss the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe has stressed the importance of the creation of such a zone which would be a step forward towards ensuring peace and achieving disarmament. A session of the group in the city of Karjaa, in the south of Finland, was held with the assistance of the Finnish Committee for European Cooperation and Security. It was attended by representatives of parliaments of Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden.

Addressing the session, the deputy of the Danish Volketing (Parliament) L. Budtz said that the conference of parliamentarians of northern countries was to be held in Copenhagen next fall.

It was decided to Karjaa to start preparations of an expanded report on the problem of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe which would be submitted to participants in the coming conference due to be held in the Danish capital. [sentence as received]

The working group will hold meetings and talks with representatives of the anti-war movement, trade union, women's, youth and religious organizations of north European countries in the course of which it will stress the need to step up the struggle for the realisation of the proposal on turning the north of the European Continent into a nuclear-free zone.

TURKISH MINISTER RULES OUT U.S. MISSILE TRANSFER

LD241951 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Ankara January 24 TASS -- Turkey's national defence minister Zeki Yavuzturk said it was impossible to move to Turkey American Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles deployed in a number of West European countries. Speaking in an interview to the Turkish newspaper HURRIYET the minister said that "Ankara will not give permission to this".

CORRECTION TO SPANISH DEFENSE MINISTER ON NATO

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Spanish Socialists' New Stance on NATO Viewed," published in the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 7:

The sourceline should read: Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 22 Jan 85 (changing date)

ZA RUBEZHOM REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

PM241031 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 4, Jan 1985 (Signed to Press 17 Jan) pp 12-13

[Yuriy Zinin, Gennadiy Musaelyan report: "Iraq -- Ancient and Modern" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Iraq -- A state with an ancient and modern history rich in remarkable events -- has in recent decades achieved notable successes in the development of the national economy and the creation of a developed industrial base. The Soviet Union has given and continues to give Iraq considerable help in this respect. Bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations have a history many years long and are developing successfully in many spheres. The 1972 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation acts as their reliable basis.

The protracted fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq has seriously retarded the resolution of urgent social and economic tasks and become a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people and on the country's economy.

Iraq today, the people who take pride in their country's history and are building its future, and their difficulties and achievements are described in this reportage.

Baghdad, Moscow -- The bloody war between Iran and Iraq is now in its 5th year. The seeds of discord it has caused are spreading far beyond those two countries, jeopardizing security in the region and complicating the situation in the Arab world and in the Nonaligned Movement.

In Baghdad, when we studied materials in the Western press devoted to this fratricidal war, two trends emerged clearly. Some publications represent the conflict as a pathological antagonism between the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, as if they were discussing the warring Veronese families of Montague and Capulet! On reading other mass news publications, like, for instance, the U.S. magazines TIME and NEWSWEEK, we could not escape the impression that they are waiting like vultures for a new exacerbation of the conflict: Their pages contain so many veiled inflammatory calls for a "crushing military offensive." The authors of the articles, adopting the guise of impartial analysts, examine each side's military potential, weigh up their potential, and calculate the number of dead and the quantity of losses in the future with cynical exactitude, as if they were calculating the number of geese shot during a successful hunt....

What gives rise to this approach? The answer is simple if you realize whom this conflict benefits. On the threadbare pretext of the "Soviet threat," the United States is using the war in order to strengthen and extend its own positions in the region (this is indicated by the inclusion of both Iraq and Iran in the sphere of operation of Centcom -- the U.S. "central command"? At the same time, Washington regards it as a factor distracting the Arab peoples from poroblems connected with the failure to settle the Near East conflict. even in the opinion of the conservative British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, "the expansion of the Iran-Iraq conflict will deepen the division of the Arab world and give Israel the opportunity for a new invasion."

All this was why one of our interviewees, an Iraqi journalist, compared U.S. policy to the actions of the unusual "firemen" in the well-known American writer Ray Bradbury's novel "Fahrenheit 451." The task of these "fire fighters" was...to start fires!

Enormous material and cultural assets -- the fruits of many generations' labor -- have already perished in the Iran-Iraq conflagration. Billions of dollars have been and are being thrown away on destruction, instead of being used to benefit people.

Finally, the war has cost the lives of more than 200,000 people (the British magazine THE ECONOMIST even mentions a figure of half a million).

It is already some weeks since we left Iraq, but it is still difficult to expel the terrible face of that war from our memories. Reedy flats extend for many kilometers on both sides of the state border between Iran and Iraq. It was here, last year, that fierce fighting raged, into which the Iranian command sent not the regular army, but almost completely untrained volunteers, some of whom were 14 or 15 years old. The result was horrifying: the marshes became a collective grave for thousands of Iranian youths.

Wandering through the narrow streets of ancient Baghdad, many times we saw black sheets hanging from the houses. They carry in white paint a quotation from the Koran and a brief announcement, where only the name, date, and place varies: "Husayn Fadm lived in this house. On 21 October he died at Sayf Sa'd for the motherland's freedom..."

The sad consequences of the Iran-Iraq bloodshed show convincingly that there is not and cannot be a military solution to this conflict. Peace can be secured only by political means, through an agreement at the conference table. And the sooner this happens, the better it will be both for the countries involved in the war and for the genuine independence of all the Persian Gulf states.

During the conversations in Baghdad with officials -- L.N. Jasim, minister of information, and Hamid Sa'id and Sami Hamid, chief editors of the two leading newspapers, AL-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH -- we kept hearing about Iraq's readiness to move toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict, given goodwill on the part of Tehran.

Just as soil parched by the hot sun thirsts for moisture, so the peoples of Iran and Iraq yearn for the long-awaited peace to come to their war-scorched land.

"The war runs counter to our socioeconomic development," Latif Nusayyif Jasim told us. "Six days after the start of the war we obeyed the appeal in the UN resolution for a cease-fire, and later we repeatedly proposed to Tehran that the fratricidal conflict be ended. But Iran has not deigned to reply to a single one of these proposals. As a result the bloodshed is now in its 5th year, and is leading to nothing but destruction. There is and can be no military solution. There is now a growing awareness in the world of the need to put an end to this war. The Soviet Union, our tried and tested friend and ally, marches in the vanguard of the progressive forces that call for a peaceful solution to the conflict. We are deeply grateful to the USSR for its principled, consistent stance. Our relations have been tested by time and are not subject to any short-term pressures or propagandist elements. The Western press is currently zealously fanning conjectures about the restoration of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United States. I wish to stress that this is an act of normalization of state relations. But it does not mean any rapprochement or coincidence in the viewpoints of Washington and Baghdad."

Throughout the years since the victory of the July 1968 revolution in Iraq, people in the Soviet Union have watched with good will and the interest of true friends to see how the country has developed along the path of strengthening economic and political independence. Not only watched, but sided firmly with the country and with the other Arab states in their struggle against Israel's expansionist policy and imperialism's intrigues. The USSR was among those who invariably came to Iraq's assistance when it found itself in difficulties. That was the case when its leadership was fighting to carry out the nationalization of foreign oil companies and struggling against the imperialist states' economic blockade.

The USSR's trade and economic ties with Iraq have a history of more than a quarter of a century. In 1984 the 25th anniversary of the first agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was marked. The signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation in 1972 was a logical development.

Cooperation between the USSR and Iraq is strengthening and widening. In 1983-1984 new contracts were signed providing for our country's participation in the construction of a number of projects. They include, in particular, the construction of a heat and electric power station with a capacity of 1.4 million kilowatts and a hydroengineering complex with a capacity of 300,000-400,000 kilowatts.

Our countries' specialists have been successfully cooperating for many years in the development of Iraq's oil industry. Thus in northern Rumaylah, which has become the symbol of this sector of the economy, a major oilfield with a total output of 42 million metric tons of oil a year has been created with the help of Soviet experts. Cooperation in the sphere of training national cadres has also borne considerable fruit. Our country has trained more than 50,000 Iraqi workers, technicians, engineers, and other specialists.

As for the significance of the industrial enterprises and other projects which have been built with the USSR's assistance, it should be noted that they account for 20 percent of oil extraction capacities, more than 45 percent of the electricity generated, and around 10 percent of the total cement production. Irrigation and water resources projects make it possible to irrigate an additional 600,000-650,000 hectares of land. The length of railroad lines has been increased by 50 percent.

The course of further developing friendly relations was reinforced during the official visit to the USSR in April 1984 of T.V. Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, and his talks with N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It was noted that the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres meets the interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples.

## ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT CRITICIZED

LD242151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Cairo]

[Text] Tel Aviv radio has reported the visit to the United States in the next few days by Rabin, chief of the Israeli military department. A meeting has already been arranged for next Tuesday between the Israeli minister and President Reagan. It was no coincidence that the chief of the White House, who has just assumed his duties as U.S. President for another 4-year period, decided almost immediately to receive Israel's defense minister. Official Washington is thus implying that it intends to continue fully supporting the Israeli extremists' ever-increasing escalation of tension in the Near East.

During the forthcoming American-Israeli talks, questions of the strengthening of so-called strategic cooperation between the two countries will be primarily discussed. It is not out of the question that the Reagan administration will opt for a further increase of already enormous military supplies to the Israeli aggressors. A new, extremely dangerous manifestation of this strategic alliance is on hand: that is, the joint American-Israeli military maneuvers, the timely deployment of American technology on Israeli territory and joint military planning. The growth of American-Israeli military cooperation is giving rise to increasing concern in the Arab world.

S. AFRICA, U.S. INCREASING SUBVERSION IN ANGOLA

LD242329 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Luanda January 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports:

Under the cover of hypocritical talk about the alleged "striving for peace in the South of Africa" Washington and Pretoria are stepping up subversive activities against the People's Republic of Angola. This is confirmed by the evidence of members of the terroristic grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] who surrendered to the authorities. As is known, UNITA is on the payroll of the U.S. CIA and the Special Service of South Africa.

"We received arms, ammunition and food directly from South Africa", said here the "captain" of one of the UNITA gangs F. Rafael. He admitted that together with other terrorists he had been trained under the guidance of officers of the South African Army at one of special camps on the territory of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racists. From there he was secretly smuggled to Angola.

Two former bandits, F. Zampayo and J. Costa, told over the Angolan television that the UNITA ringleaders forced their assistants to kill peaceful civilians, burn villages, commit acts of sabotage at economic objects. Many members of UNITA gangs drawn into the grouping through deception are demoralized and do not wish to continue the war against their own people.

According to those who broke with UNITA,the U.S. and South Africa have created in the north of Namibia a network of secret bases where Western instructors teach the traitors of Angola how to commit acts of subversion and terrorism. The ideological training in the course of which nationalistic and tribalist feelings are kindled in every way among the bandits is assigned special place in the training of these hired assassins. The idea is put into their heads that terror against the peaceful population allegedly "promotes the liberation of Angola".

U.S. AIDING RSA NUCLEAR 'BLACKMAIL' POLICY

LD240018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] has announced that the United States now allegedly is investigating the legality of the work of U.S. atomic specialists in the RSA, from the point of view of observance of the treaty on non-proliferation of atomic weapons.

The fact that at least 40 U.S. specialists are participating in the work of the South African Koeberg atomic power station was reported on Sunday by THE WASHINGTON POST and was then confirmed by RSA authorities. This report aroused a reaction unwelcomed by official Washington, both on the African Continent and in the United States itself, where a widespread public campaign has been protesting against cooperation in any sphere with the criminal Pretoria regime.

And now against the background of this campaign, facts have been made public unmasking U.S. participation in the implementation of the racist regime's dangerous nuclear ambitions. It is well known that it has been striving to get nuclear weapons for a long time and, in the unanimous opinion of competent military experts including ourselves, it has had everything necessary for making them for several years. The Western powers, primarily the United States, helped Pretoria in this.

As far back as 1977 the USSR, in a TASS statement, cited authentic facts about the RSA's preparations for atomic tests and warned of the consequences, which would be dangerous not only for the African countries but also for the whole of mankind. At that time Washington was forced, grudgingly, to condemn Pretoria's attempts to create its own nuclear potential. In the same year the United States voted for a Security Council resolution banning aid to the RSA for implementing its nuclear program. It is also appropriate to recall that the United States is a signatory of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and that the present head of the White House has confirmed that, allegedly, observation of this treaty was one of his fundamental foreign policy tasks. The facts, however, show the opposite.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, U.S. companies in recent years have helped the RSA obtain about 100 kg of enriched uranium and have supplied nuclear technology and equipment. Moreover, according to incomplete data, 265 U.S. specialists in atomic installations have been directed to the apartheid state since 1973. As was already stated, 40 of these are now engaged at the Koeberg atomic power station. Its two reactors are capable of an annual production of plutonium sufficient to make 43 atomic bombs. This is data from THE WASHINGTON POST. It also notes that the byproducts from this station's work are also used by the national nuclear centre in Pelindaba, which is engaged in nuclear weapon development.

It is impossible to imagine that official Washington did not know about all of this. This means that it is deliberately striving to put mass destruction weapons into the racists' hands in order to use them to blackmail independent Africa. This is an extremely dangerous policy and a struggle must be waged against it.

## TASS DENIES USSR MILITARY ROLE IN SEYCHELLES

LD231617 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes: The British newspaper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, which has amassed much experience in cooking up anti-Soviet fabrications, has floated another canard on the theme of a "Soviet military threat". The paper said it had been able to obtain information to the effect that the Soviet Union was supplying missiles as well as sending its military advisers to the Seychelles under a plan to use that territory as an observation post and an eavesdropping centre.

To be certain, the false report could just be dismissed as preposterous without further comment but there is one circumstance that needs commenting. Using the smokescreen of "Soviet military threat" allegations as a cover, certain forces in the West clearly seek, with the help of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, to draw attention away from the increasing military presence of the United States and its NATO allies in that region.

It is known that President Reagan has proclaimed the Indian Ocean area, which lies thousands of miles away from American shores, a "sphere of vital interests" of the United States. Building up its military power in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the United States is out to take local countries under its police-style control and use their territories to further its strategic aggressive aims. The matter at issue is the use by the American "Rapid Deployment Force" of military facilities in Oman, Kenya, Somalia, and Bahrain. An important role in implementing these plans is assigned to the "superbase" on Diego Garcia Island, concentrated near which there are seven auxiliary ships carrying enough weapons, other hardware, fuel and lubrication materials and food for a 12,000-man marine brigade. The United States also keeps on a permanent basis in the area two carrier-based naval groups with dozens of nuclear-capable planes.

There have been reports that the Pentagon is deploying nuclear arms on Diego Garcia. Concealing all this and placing the blame at somebody else's door is precisely the aim of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH's false report.

OPERATION 'MOSES' VIEWED AS 'INTERFERENCE'

LD181845 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Western reactionary circles continue taking advantage of difficulties through which Ethiopia is living because of the unprecedented drought that hit it, for crude interference in the affairs of that sovereign country. This has been proved anew by the scandalous revelation of operation "Moses" that had been financed and encouraged by the Zionist lobby in the United States and a number of other West European countries as well as by Israel.

Speculating on the suffering of people driven by thrist, famine and diseases, people who, fleeing from the drought started moving to countries neighbouring on Ethiopia that suffer less from the natural disaster, the Western special services started brainwashing Falashas, Ethiopian people of the Judaist belief. Acting through their agents, the Western special services have at first been trying to pursuade Falashes to leave their native country, to cross into the Sudanese territory and later to emigrate to Isreal.

The newspaper JERUSALEM POST admitted that the United States had allocated large funds for operation "Moses" and was also promoting it by various other methods in the sphere of diplomacy.

Washington and Israel tied to set Socialist Ethiopia at loggerheads with the Arab world, by evoking, above all, displeasure over the fact that the Falashas, who have become pawns in a dirty political gamble of the United States and Isreal, to settle along the western bank of Jordan illegally occupied by the Zionists. The stake was made also on splitting the Arab world, since the unsavoury role that Sudan had played in the implementation of operation "Moses" caused legitimate indignation in the capitals of many member-countries of the League of Arab States.

10-12 thousand Ethiopian citizens were kidnapped during that piratic action that was implemented in secrecy.

Trying to place the blame at the wrong door as is typical of them, the organizers of the venture for the resettlement of Falashas now try to accuse Ethiopia of an "anti-Sudanese plot", spread rumors that "Addis Ababa sold Falashas out to Tel Aviv". Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde gave a sharp rebuttal to such falsehoods. He described operation "Moses" runs counter to the interests of the peoples of Africa and the Middle East, places new blocks in the road of normalization of the situation in the region.

SOMALI AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 24 JAN

PM251036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Brief"]

[Text] Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail, Somali ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 24 January.

## CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

### Meets Patolichev

PM231653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] A conversation took place on 21 January between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrisas. Questions of further developing Soviet-Cuban trade and economic relations were discussed.

### Meets Sergeychik

PM250929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] Questions of Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation were discussed during a 22 January meeting between M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and R. Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade.

## NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL CONDEMNS RADIO MARTI

LD241032 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, January 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports: The general secretary of the Nicaraguan Association for Friendship With Socialist Countries, Socorro Galan, has described the launching of the American Radio Marti broadcasting service to beam programs to Cuba as a new form of U.S. aggression against Latin American nations. Speaking in a TASS interview, she stressed that the Reagan administration's military, political and economic actions aiming to bring down liberation struggles by Latin Americans are being accompanied with vicious acts of ideological subversion based on crude anti-Sovietism.

The United States is out to organize a veritable crusade against socialism, the only system capable of giving mankind real well-being and peace, Socorro Galan said. She also said that Washington's use of the name of Jose Marti, a prominent figure of the anti-imperialist movement of Latin America, to cover up its sordid designs is despicably outrageous. The subversive propaganda campaign waged by the White House will not be able, however, she added, to deceive the Latin American patriots who know only too well that their common enemy is the United States which is guilty of the many-year exploitation and oppression of the peoples of the region.

## CHILEAN CP PLENUM CALLS FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

PY242015 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] has just been held both in the country and abroad. The document submitted to it stresses the strategic importance of uniting all opposition forces in order to topple the dictatorship of Pinochet and recover freedom and democracy. The document also outlines a program for 1985, and it was unanimously approved.

## BOLIVIAN CP APPEALS FOR SUPPORT FOR LEFT

LD242129 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] La Paz January 24 TASS -- In the face of designs of international imperialism and internal reaction, the Communist Party of Bolivia (CPB) has called upon the mass of the people to do everything within their capabilities to strengthen the left-wing bloc -- the Democratic Popular Unity and defend its anti-imperialist platform.

A statement by the Communist Party of Bolivia circulated at a news conference here says that the political situation in the country is characterized by intensified subversive activities of right-wing forces. Reactionaries are trying to paralyze the government of President Siles Zuazo and to re-gain power in every way right down to a coup d'etat. The document also notes that conspirators dismissed from the Armed Forces are still actively operating in the country.

Speaking at the news conference, Jorge Kolle, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, urged the Bolivian working people to act in a united front to thwart the reactionaries' plans. Touching on the elections scheduled for next June, he said that the Communist Party did not give up the idea of taking part in them and would use that possibility for protecting the interests of the working people and the nation.

It was confirmed at the news conference that the 5th National Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia is scheduled for February 9-13, 1985.

## BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION'S VISIT -- A Nicaraguan solidarity committee delegation is currently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Countries. The delegation has paid a 3-day visit to the Azerbaijan SSR. The members of the delegation were received by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the republic's committee related to AAPSO, the Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the Azerbaijan SSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The guests visited the oil and gas extracting administration and acquainted themselves with sites of interest in Baku. The delegation was also received by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. [Text] [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 23 Jan 85 GF]

## POLITBURO EXAMINES RESULTS OF 1984 STATE PLAN

PM251039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development of the country in 1984.

It was noted at the meeting that thanks to a further upsurge in the labor activity and initiative of the masses, the development of socialist competition and purposeful work by party, soviet, and economic bodies last year, there was a dynamic development of public-sector production, an increase in its efficiency, and an improvement in qualitative indicators.

Industrial workers overfulfilled the planned targets for overall volume of production and the output of many types of goods. Industrial output as a whole increased by 4.2 percent, which was higher than the average for the 3 previous years of the 5-year plan. Major new enterprises and social and cultural facilities were put into service.

Farm workers in the whole agro-industrial complex carried out a considerable amount of work to implement the food program and achieved an increase in the production and purchases of meat, milk, eggs, and a number of other types of agricultural produce. The overwhelming majority of labor collectives coped successfully with their socialist pledges for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and reduction in prime costs.

On the basis of public-sector production development, measures were implemented consistently to improve the people's well-being. The growth of retail trade and real incomes of the population accelerated. The wages of a number of categories of manual and office workers were raised and the incomes of collective farm workers grew. The housing conditions of more than 10 million people were improved. Health care, national education, and culture were further developed.

At the same time, as Comrade Chernenko noted, efforts must be stepped up still further to consolidate the positive progress that has been achieved in the development of the national economy. Particular attention must be paid to timely elimination of existing shortcomings, ensuring better organization of work in winter conditions, eliminating the lagging behind in oil and coal extraction, and fulfilling efficiently the targets for output and deliveries of the most important types of product and consumer goods. The key tasks remain the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the rational running of the economy, the economical use in every possible way of material, financial, and other resources, and the strengthening of state and labor discipline. All efforts by party and state organs, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations, labor collectives and all those taking part in socialist competition, must be concentrated on coping successfully with the targets of the final year of the 5-year plan and meeting the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

A report on the result of fulfillment of the state plan in 1984 will be published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of preparations for spring field work and approved the additional measures drawn up by the USSR Government for carrying out sowing work in a well organized and high-quality manner.

Tasks were defined for the relevant ministries, departments, agro-industrial associations, and republican and local organs to prepare collective, state, and other farms for spring work; to deliver equipment, spare parts, and mineral fertilizers to rural areas in good time, and to improve the efficiency with which they are used in order to ensure an increase in the yields of all agricultural crops.

The Politburo examined and approved the proposals of the USSR Council of Ministers about further improving project planning and costing work and elevating the role of expert opinion and supervision by project originators in the construction industry. These proposals are aimed at improving the quality of project planning work, at providing a high technical and economic standard for the projects being designed, a growth in labor productivity, and a reduction in costs and expenditure of material resources. It is intended to strengthen the project planning organizations' sense of involvement in and responsibility for the creation of the best project designs, for carrying out work on reconstruction and technical refurbishment of functioning enterprises; it is intended to elevate the role and responsibility of chief project engineers, advisory bodies, and supervision by project originators.

With the aim of getting qualified staff to remain in project planning and research organizations, starting in 1986 a one-time remuneration for long service is being introduced for these organizations' workers.

Approval was given to the measures worked out by the government and AUCCTU for further improving the organization, wage system, and labor incentive scheme in the construction industry. They provide for a consistent transfer to wage payments for work carried out on the basis of the construction costings with wide introduction of piece-work payment for final output, and with the utilization of team contracting as the main form of labor organization. It is established that construction and assembly organizations' savings in the wages fund remain fully at their disposal and can be used for paying bonuses for professional skill and for carrying out the work with the least number of employees. The role of bonuses as incentives for commissioning production capacities and projects on time is enhanced.

The Politburo set out ways of improving the upbringing, education, and material provision of orphaned children and children left without parental care in children's centers, children's homes, and boarding schools. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decision taken on this matter provides for further improvement in the work of these institutions, a strengthening of their material basis and an improvement in the childrens' living conditions and in the work of teaching and medical staff.

There is a rise in the norms of the amount spent on food, footwear, clothing, and bedding for the pupils. There is an increase in money allocated for acquiring equipment and household stock, books for libraries, toys, and for mass cultural work. Money allowances are being established for children in care or under guardianship. In addition to the previous wage increase for some categories of staff in children's homes, children's centers, and boarding schools, from September 1985 there is an average increase of 20 percent in salary for medical, administrative-economic, and service personnel of these institutions. Benefits are being established for them in the allocation of housing, public utilities, and pension provision.

Party, soviet, and trade union bodies are instructed to radically improve work to rear in communist fashion, educate, and provide materially for, orphan children and children left without parental care; to supervise the operation of children's boarding establishments and select enterprises as patrons of each such establishment, giving them permission to carry out building, reconstruction, and the maintenance and repair of buildings with costs met from the Sociocultural Measures and Housing Construction Fund.

The Komsomol Central Committee and other Komsomol committees are requested, in conjunction with state bodies, to enhance the standard of work in educating the children and teenagers at boarding establishments and in their training for life and labor; to send these establishments the best young workers, collective farmers, specialists, and students as public educators; and pool more actively the efforts of educational and cultural bodies, the creative unions, other public organizations, labor collectives, and the mass information media in this matter of state importance.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed questions connected with preparations for the coming Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear armaments, which were agreed on at the recent Geneva meeting. A corresponding decision, including organizational questions concerning the USSR's delegation to the talks, was adopted.

The meeting heard and approved a report by Comrade Grishin on the CPSU Moscow City Committee delegation's visit to the Polish People's Republic for celebrations devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw from the fascist invaders.

The Politburo meeting also considered a number of other matters concerning the development of cooperation with fraternal socialist and developing countries, the consolidation of peace, and the security of the peoples.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL TRAINING RESOLUTION ADOPTED

PM241141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On Further Refining the Process of Improving the Skills of Leading Cadres and Specialists in the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Refining the Process of Improving the Skills of Leading Cadres and Specialists in the Agro-Industrial Complex."

The resolution notes that party, soviet, and economic organs have done a certain amount of work to organize the regular improvement of the skills of leading cadres and specialists in agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. A network of institutes, departments, schools, and colleges has been set up which annually trains and improves the skills of around 250,000 leading personnel and specialists in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers drew attention to the fact that the existing system for improving skills still falls short of the demands and tasks arising out of the party Central Committee's instructions on questions of present-day cadre policy.

The existing network of educational establishments for improving the skills of leading cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex fails to ensure the required frequency of training for all categories of working people. There are serious shortcomings in the organization of the training process. Training plans and programs for improving skills are often overloaded with questions of a general nature having no bearing on the specific tasks of production intensification. Not enough is being done to involve leading scientists and specialists and leaders of party, soviet, and economic organs and leading enterprises and organizations in the training process.

The ministries and departments that are components of the agro-industrial complex and union republic councils of ministers have failed to adopt all the requisite measures to strengthen the material and technical base of educational establishments involved in improving cadres' skills and to supply them with modern machinery, equipment, training aids, and transport facilities as well.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Insustry, Tsentrosoyuz, party kraykoms and obkoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms. On the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress May (1982) and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to elaborate and implement specific measures to further improve the skills of leading cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex. Special attention must be paid to:

Tidying up and developing the network of educational establishments, training and improving the skills of leading workers and specialists:

focusing the efforts of collectives of institutes, departments, schools, and colleges for improving skills on the constant improvement of the training process, on ensuring students' in-depth study of CPSU economic policy, the latest achievements of science, technology and leading experience, modern, effective methods of production planning and management, questions of scientific labor organization, and the introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract;

improving the organization of students' production training and their practical experience, using kolhozes and sovhozes and other enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex for that purpose;

increasing the responsibility of leaders of agro-industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations for ensuring that leading personnel and specialists are promptly sent to the relevant educational establishments for skill improvement and for using the personnel properly after training;

constantly supervising the work of educational establishments in improving the skills of leading personnel and specialists in the agro-industrial complex and aiding them in strengthening the material and technical base and selecting teaching staff and also in comprehensively improving the efficiency of educational establishments' activity.

It was deemed advisable to organize republic higher agro-industrial complex management schools under the union republics' agriculture ministries, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, and the Estonian SSR Agro-Industrial Association.

The union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture were instructed to organize the above mentioned schools in 1985, sitting them, as a rule, on the campuses of leading agriculture VUZes with a view to using the VUZ training and scientific base for training the schools' students.

These schools and their affiliates are to improve the skills of the leading cadres and specialists of the ministries and departments which make up the union republics' agro-industrial complexes and of the republic (ASSR), kray, oblast, and rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex and also the directors of agricultural management schools, schools for improving agricultural cadres' skills, technical schools, technical training sovkhozes, and training combines.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Management School is to become the All-Union Agro-industrial Complex Higher Management School. It will be responsible for improving the skills of leading personnel of USSR ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex and agro-industrial complex management organs in the union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, and leaders of institutions, agricultural research VUZes, and republic higher agro-industrial complex management schools. It also has the job of scientific and methodological leadership of republic agro-industrial complex higher management schools and departments involved in improving the skills of leading cadres of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agricultural VUZ agricultural specialists, agrigultural management schools, and schools for improving agricultural cadres' skills and of conducting and coordinating scientific research into questions relating to improving the skills of leading cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex.

In view of the importance of retraining cadres in the sphere of land reclamation and water resources construction, it is proposed that the all-union institute for improving the skills of the ministry's leading cadres set up three affiliates. The USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming Higher College for Improving the Skills of Leading Personnel and Specialists is to become the All-Union Institute for Improving the Skills of Leading Ministry Personnel and Fruit and Vegetable Farming Specialists.

In order to further boost the training and improve the skills of the leaders of production subunits at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations as well as agricultural specialists with secondary specialized education, union republic councils of ministers are instructed to tidy up the network of agricultural management schools and schools for improving agricultural cadres' skills.

It was deemed advisable to carry out the improvement of the skills of leading cadres and agricultural specialists in subsidiary enterprises, irrespective of what department they belong to, at USSR Ministry of Agriculture educational establishments. It was stipulated that the improvement of the skills of technologists specializing in the procurement, storage, and processing of agricultural products and working on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at other agricultural enterprises, and in organizations, as well as in agro-industrial associations, should be carried out, as a rule, at the relevant agro-industrial complex ministries' and departments' educational establishments for further training.

There will be an obligatory special 1 month's training for newly elected or appointed leaders of farms, sections, teams, and livestock units, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations who have not undergone training before at educational establishments for improving cadres' skills.

To ensure the fuller involvement of specialists from all sectors of the agro-industrial complex in the process of skill improvement and to ensure that the prescribed frequency of training is observed, the number of people being trained at agricultural VUZ further training departments will increase. Measures have been laid down to strengthen the material and technical base at educational establishments involved in improving the skills of leading cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex.

The resolution stipulates an integrated system of material provision for the students of educational establishments improving the skills of cadres from all sectors of the agro-industrial complex on the basis of the terms that currently apply to sutdents of departments of leading kolkhoz and sovkhoz cadres and agricultural specialists.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the other USSR ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade are instructed to ensure the elaboration and publication in 1985-1990 of the requisite training aids for students at educational establishments improving the skills of leading cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express confidence that the union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex, local party, soviet, and economic organs, and agro-industrial associations will take all the necessary steps to further refine the organization and raise the quality of skill improvement for leading personnel and specialists and will ensure their active participation in the fulfillment of tasks set by the May (1982) and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on intensifying agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and implementing the USSR food program.

PONOMAREV, ZHUKOV ATTEND USSR PEACE CONFERENCE

PM241039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by I. Melnikov: "For the Sake of Peace. All-Union Conference of Peace Champions"]

[Excerpts] The all-union conference of peace champions was held in Moscow 23 January. Over 900 envoys from all the country's republics, krays, and oblasts gathered in the CEMA building on the Moscow River embankment. The delegates included young people and veterans, some of whom can well remember the days of August 1949 when the capital received the participants of the first all-union conference that laid the foundation to the organized movement of peace champions in the USSR.

In the presidium were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leading workers, eminent figures of science and culture, and representatives of public, party, and soviet organizations.

The delegates elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Tumultuous, prolonged applause throughtout the auditorium welcomed the greetings from Comrade K.U. Chernenko to the conference. It was read out by B.N. Ponomarev.

Y.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, delivered the report. His first words were of heartfelt thanks for the warm greetings he had just heard, in response to which the Soviet peace champions will multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the peace initiatives of our party and the Soviet state which accord with the vital interests of all mankind.

In recent years the world has witnessed important events. The USSR's proposal to hold comprehensive new talks on the nonmilitarization of space and the limitation and reduction of the strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe has been accepted by Washington.

But it would be unforgivable carelessness to believe that everything in the future will go smoothly and that the participants in the antiwar demonstrations can now rest on their laurels and halt their mass demonstrations. On the contrary, now more than ever the highest degree of vigilance, energy, and persistence are required of the fighters for peace. We cannot slacken our struggle for a minute, because the forces which do not want to even hear of the nonmilitarization of space are reactivating their efforts in the United States.

An objective analysis, the speaker continued, shows how phony the NATO figures' predictions of the "decline" of the antiwar movement after the start of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe have been. Everywhere, mounting support is being encountered by the demands for the nonmilitarization of space; the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments; the nuclear powers' renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons; a freeze on nuclear arms; the prohibition of tests on all types of weapons of mass annihiliation and the halting of their development and production; and the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and other parts of the world. These demands have been approved by a number of international forums of peace champions of the most varied and sometimes diametrically opposed ideological hues. They are the platform for actions by numerous national antiwar organizations and movements on the different continents.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed the firm conviction that in the years to come Soviet peace champions, side by side with people of goodwill from all countries, will continue to do everything in their power to defend mankind's most precious possession -- peace on earth.

## SHEVARDNADZE CHAIRS SEMINAR ON CHERNENKO ARTICLE

FM181202 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Interests of the Worker Collective, the Republic, the Country: Study at the School of the Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism at the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Building Plant"]

[Text] The article by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "To the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism: Some Urgent Problems of CPSU Theory, Strategy, and Tactics," published in the journal KOMMUNIST, is a document of tremendous political, ideological-theoretical, and practical significance. It has become a reliable compass for the Communists and all working people of the republic, as well as of the country as a whole, in their everyday affairs. They derive practical advice and recommendations from it and measure their plans and concerns against it. An integrated political day "New Frontiers of Developed Socialism" is being conducted in the republic's party organizations in connection with Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article. The first study within the framework of the political day was held in the School of the Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism at the head enterprise of the Tbilisi "Elektrovozostroitel" Production Association. In accordance with established tradition, it was chaired by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and leader of the school.

The study, in which the association's workers, specialists, and leaders participated, was devoted to the collective's tasks in light of the propositions in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article.

One in every three mainline electric locomotives in the country bears the Tbilisi mark on its side. Without ceasing production of their main output, the association's working people are preparing under complex conditions of modernization for the series production of VL-15 12-axle, 2-section locomotives with a capacity of 9,000 kw.

A confident step on the mainline of progress is predetermined by the large-scale economic experiement being conducted at the enterprise, by the comprehensive modernization of production, and by the collective's clear-cut aim of resolving as quickly as possible the task of enhancing work efficiency and quality. However, all this is associated with many complexities and problems whose practical resolution demands theoretical substantiation, businesslike interpretation, and concrete implementation.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article is just such a key, making it possible to combine theory with practice and to apply it in everyday life and economic activity. It was this that determined the listeners' profound interest in the article's propositions and conclusions.

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "Of course, the improvement of our society presupposes that we must work better tomorrow than today. But this alone is not enough. The matter does not boil down to 'celebrating,' so to speak, our entry into the state of developed socialism. It is more important to determine the very nature of the demands made by the new conditions and the specific guidelines and aims that are precisely coordinated with the realities of the attained stage and are designed, above all for the foreseeable future...We have reached a point where we can and must move forward, orienting ourselves toward the highest, most exacting ideas of socialism formulated by scientific theory."

Study leader: The idea of the unity of theory and practice runs through all Comrade K.U. Chernenko's work like a read thread or leitmotiv. It designates the most important problems not only of the present day but also of the distant future, problems affecting practically all spheres of social life, and therefore it is exceptionally important to evaluate realistically both what has been achieved and what has not yet been done.

It is precisely along these lines and in this key that we will conduct our conversation today.

The article by the leader of our party and state cites Lenin's remark that some things will evidently have to be not only completed but also redone, and V.I. Lenin pointed out that we will repeatedly have to complete, redo, and start afresh. This dialetic of our development, of our onward progress at the present stage means, primarily, the abondonment of extensive methods of running the economy and their replacement with intensive methods. This is a complex and multifaceted process and entails the acceleration in every way and the improvement of the entire economic machinery and of management. Only the organic unity of these factors will make it possible to strengthen the material and technical base of developed socialism.

Its building is by no means a process of short duration; however, this does not mean that today's business can be postponed until tomorrow. The introduction of new technology and manufacturing processes, the raising of labor productivity, the lowering of prime production costs -- these and many other problems must actively be resolved today, creating a reliable basis for successful work in the future.

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "The first obvious thing that must be done is to mobilize organizational efforts and the material means necessary for the speediest retooling of all sectors of the national economy and for the rapid production assimilation of the most progressive technologies. This is a task of key significance. Resolving it means also resolving the problem of intensifying and enhancing the efficiency of the economy."

Z. Chivadze, general director of the "Elektrovozostroitel" Production Association: We are making preparations right now for work in the future by modernizing the enterprise. Although it is not easy to maintain production at a high technical and organizational standard when construction and installation workers are working alongside machine tool operators in ships which are being reequipped, the collective is well aware that the reequipping of the head plant has not only economic but also social aims. The cost of modernization is close to R100 million, of which R62 million has been assimilated so far.

M. Kalandadze, chairman of the association's trade union committee: I will emphasize that a sizable proportion of the funds is going on housing construction. Suffice it to say that the enterprise has contributed its share, amounting to R4 million, in order to participate in housing construction jointly with the city authorities. Whereas 67 families moved into new housing in 1984, the number will increase severalfold in the very near future. In addition, modern equipment, including manipulators and machine tools with digital program control, will qualitatively change the labor of many electric locomotive builders, and it will become easier and, most importantly, more productive. Incidentally, a robotization department has already been set up in the enterprise.

R. Vardidze, fitter in the electronics section: I think it would be right for the modernization program to include the creation of a production unit to manufacture control systems for our electric locomotives otherwise they will have to be ordered from other enterprises and brought in from far away. A lot of money is being spent, time is being wasted, the plant is suffering, and we are idle sometimes.

Study leader: That's the right idea. As well as reducing the number of cooperation links, such a subunit will help to improve production standards and create modern new professions in the collective.

A. Tsanava, fitter in the apparatus shop: But I and some of my comrades are still working on obsolete machine tools. The knowledge is there as well as the desire to work more productively, but old equipment is a considerable obstacle. The enterprise is suffering too — it could have more parts from us, but it is not receiving them; we are suffering too because we are earning less. How will this question be solved?

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "Highly productive equipment coupled with a general economic interest in its use -- this, as a matter of fact, is the only thing that can bring about the overdue economic breakthrough, ensure union between the two revolutions -- scientific-technical and social -- and reveal with renewed force the advantages of the socialist organization of production. The main advantage, Lenin taught, is that socialism offers the working masses the 'chance to work for themselves and to be able to rely in their work on all the gains of the latest equipment and culture.'"

L. Dzhikuridze, association party committee secretary: Modernization will eliminate the imbalance in the equipping of the enterprise's different technological subunits, although it is possible to work more productively on old equipment if you use new forms and methods of labor organization....

Study leader: I think the qeustion raised by Comrade Tsanava is fundamentally important. Sometimes, what happens is that, although we have trained cadres, we are unable to make maximum use of their potential, especially in improving labor productivity. But it is also true that in conditions where it is not yet possible to ensure a full complement of equipment, especially where retooling with the most modern machine tools and lines is taking place, new forms of labor organization and incentives, including team financial autonomy, are a vast reserve.

Our economy, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, has now reached a point where qualitative advances and changes are, as it were, imperative. To develop the process of improving production relations our party has put forward a number of initiatives. They are the team contract, the creation of agro-industrial complexes, the active introduction of financial autnomy, and many other innovations which are intended to firmly establish in all areas of economic activity two factors which are bound together -- great independence and great responsibility. In his article Comrade K.U. Chernenko rated highly the experiments that are being executed in some republics, including Georgia, to improve the leadership of various sectors -- experiments which combine a high degree of responsibility with greater independence. We are well aware of the substantial results of the economic management experiment in Poti. Success here is largely determined by the comrades' responsibility for their work and their ability to control and direct development processes in the territory subordinate to the gorispolkom and its territorial-intersectorial association. Suffice it to say that the association currently controls about 100 very important indicators of economic and social life in the coastal city.

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "It is necessary to make a thorough effort to ensure that any socially useful work is perceived more directly and tangibly by those who perform it, just like work for oneself.... Much has been done of late to increase the incentive significance of labor organization and forms of payment. Considerable experience has been accumulated in this respect in leading financially autonomous teams and at many enterprises involved in the economic experiment."

L. Dzhikuridze: The enterprise now has 340 teams on its records, 43 of which are financially autonomous. As a rule, the end results of labor are considerably higher here, although the number of people doing the same work as others is smaller. In teams, where everyone is bound by common responsibility and commitment, there are practically no cases of violation of labor discipline and cadre turnover is minimal.

Z. Chivadze: It is as a result of the team form of labor organization and incentives that we have been able to successfully implement the economic experiment that is being conducted in the sector. What it means is that the emphasis of plan indicators has shifted -- demands for the efficient fulfillment of targets for the sale of products in accordance with precise deadlines and in the agreed quantity and range now take priority. This has required a restructuring not only of economic activity itself, but also, to a considerable extent, of the collective's mentality.

Under the experiment's conditions, the association became complete master of its own wages fund. This fund has been made directly dependent on the end results of the collective's work. This condition encourages thrifty and steady work and, figuratively speaking, makes each kopek count.

The electric locomotive builders are perfectly aware that now their earnings depend directly on how not only they but also their colleagues work. I will cite some figures in support of what I have said: Prior to the start of the experiment, the bonus for fulfilling plan targets for the association as a whole amounted to $132,900. Last year it amounted to $419,700.

Study leader: So if someone works well while his neighbor, so to speak, is not pulling his weight, the overall result will be poorer. Therefore the earnings of the *active worker suffer and his ardor is dampened.* Take substandard products, for example....

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "Anyone who works badly must be prepared to lead not a better life, or even the same life as before, but actually a worse life. We are seeking to ensure that everyone is fully accountable for his work. After all, in the final analysis we cannot tolerate people receiving payment for substandard products and for producing goods which they themselves would reject in their capacity as purchasers."

Z. Chivadze: The progress of the experiment and its conditions have placed the makers of substandard goods in a highly "uncomfortable" position, and their shoddy work is now being penalized financially. Let me quote some figures again: Whereas we used to withold 3.2 percent of the total losses resulting from substandard goods from those guilty of producing poor quality products, the figure is now 25.5 percent and this "punitive" percentage will rise even higher.

And here is the result of this policy, which is ardently approved by the collective: Losses through poor quality work during the 5-year plan period have fallen from R48,000 to R27,000 and the number of customer complaints has been reduced by two-thirds. At present the output qualifying for the Seal of Quality accounts for 53.8 percent of the total output, or 1.5 times more than 2 years ago.

R. Dzhavakhishvili, first secretary of the Leninskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom: I would like to mention that our rayon has joined in the experiment. A territorial-intersectorial association is being established there, as in Poti and in Tbilisi's Zavodskiy Rayon. We think it is very important that our innovation and the experiment being conducted at the enterpise have reliable points of contact. Mainly in the social sphere.

In his article Comrade K.U. Chernenko reminded us once more of the well-known principle that if you want to live better, you must also work better, simultaneously stressing the reverse interconnection between these factors: In order to work better, one must live better. And in this respect working people from Tbilisi's V.I. Lenin Electric Locomotive Plant in Leninskiy Rayon, who are creating the rayon's labor glory and augment its budget with considerable funds, are right in demanding from us appropriate measures to improve their housing, cultural, and consumer service conditions. I am pleased to report that a new Young Pioneers' Home and an automatic telephone exchange are under construction and a music school and sports school are at the planning stage.

Study leader: The correctness of the words "If you want to live better you must work better" can be perceived from any example from the production and social life of the association's collective. Suffice it to say that the average wage of workers there is in excess of R230. Nevertheless, higher earnings, when they are not, so to speak, covered by the necessary goods and services, do not make life easier or richer. And here the problem of the production of consumer goods arises in all its magnitude. Some people may say: Our job is to produce electric locomotives, electric stackers, pneumatic containers [pnevmokonteyner], and other items needed by the national economy, while mass consumer goods are light industry's job.

This approach is fundamentally wrong: Every enterprise and every labor collective must ensure that counters in stores are fully supplied with the goods they require....

Z. Chivadze: We attach considerable significance to this. We have increased the production of such articles from R540,000 in 1976 to R2.2 million last year.

But we will consider our task completed when we are producing one ruble of consumer goods per ruble of the wages fund.

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "The question of the work of the state apparatus and the improvement of management organs merits special consideration. This matter has been raised more than once, and a great deal has been done already, but by and large progress is slow, not least because some comrades have a simplistic view of the task, trying, for example, to solve the task of reducing the apparatus mechanically, without changing the corresponding management structures. This approach does not have the necessary effect, nor can it. Staffs reduced by this method are swiftly restored, and sometimes increase."

B. Mikhelidze, chief of the association's labor and remuneration department: Apart from anything else the value of our experiment is that it has made it possible to release many workers and substantially increase the wages of those who show real creative activeness and are of greatest benefit to production. Whereas in 1983 we released 9 staffers, last year the figure was 65. Wage supplements were awarded to 10 specialists the year before last, and to 178 in 1984. And here's the interesting part: Although the total of the supplements increased from R3,384 to R37,788, wage fund savings increased from R9,216 to R48,360. Consequently, by carrying out more work with fewer people, managers produced a tangible economic effect for the collective and released funds, of which a considerable proportion will go to provide incentives for the best workers and to resolve important social tasks.

R. Kurdadze, the association's chief accountant: The new, demanding, and thrifty attitude toward every ruble has predetermined the growing "enrichment" of the funds for material incentives and sociocultural measures. The former increased from R442,000 in 1983 to R854,000 last year, and the latter correspondingly from R161,000 to R233,000.

Incidentally, the experiment made it possible to carry over unused funds to another year and thereby build up adequate resources for resolving major social tasks. This is all the more important since the appropriate construction materials, construction workers' contracts, and so forth are available to meet existing funds. Here is a concrete example of the profound truth of the words: Work well and you live better.

K. Akopov, chief of the association's planning and economic department: I think that one of the main achievements of the collectives working under the new management conditions has been the strengthening of contractual, technological, and plan discipline. Having learned to count and cherish every kopek, we have begun to show a more demanding attitude toward partners and to make more skillful and efficient use of every ruble. Here is an example. In 1983 we levied fines of R237,000 on partners, but we ourselves paid R526,000 in fines. But when last year we started to place stricter demands on production sharing partners while attempting to let them down as little as possible, the situation took a sharp turn for the better.

We even started to handle bank credit more sensibly. Over the last few years we had paid out R1,300,000 just in loan interest. And that money could have supplemented the collective's budget. Clearly realizing this, we started to intensify financial and economic work. This is the hopeful result. The sum owed to the bank has dropped by almost R8 million....

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "A particular word about economic cadres. The greatest party-mindedness, ideological commitment, competence, responsibility, and the ability to work with people are required of them today, as with all leaders. But even that is not enough. They need the ability to think in an economically competent and modern way and to orient themselves toward efficiency and intensive growth factors.

It is necessary to resolutely shun existing sterotyped thinking in which the quantitative, gross-output approach takes clear precedence over the qualitative.

Study leader: Since our previous meeting significant changes have taken place, mainly in the psychology of the production leaders themselves. They are thinking and acting in different ways, creatively and with initiative.

But this is not the case everywhere; leaders are not always equal to the demands presented by the posts they hold. Ideological commitment, a high level of party-mindedness, and principledness -- these are not empty concepts, not just words, they must be backed up by deeds every hour and every day. And where this is not happening the party is implacable. You know what happened recently in Telavskiy Rayon. There were serious violations and shortcomings there in the selection and placement of cadres, which created conditions for the embezzlement of socialist property on a particularly large scale. The party raykom was obliged to display principledness and exactingness toward the selection of the leader of the sector where the crime had taken place, but it did not do so. A plenum of the party raykom relieved the raykom first secretary of his post for his gross violations of the principles for the selection and placement of cadres.

Of course, the point here is not to mount some kind of emergency campaign or to "reshuffle" cadres. It is merely necessary, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko wrote in his letter, to wage a struggle more resolutely against all kinds of abuses of official positions and manifestations of patronage and local favoritism. This question is a political one -- a question of the party's authority and the masses' trust.

L. Khrikadze, electric locomotive assembly shop fitter: Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that we still have examples of an aware attitude toward labor and socialist property existing alongside laxity, thriftlessness, and people's desire to build their own prosperity at the expense of others, at the expense of society, and he went on to emphasize that the struggle against this requires a substantial improvement in the economic mechanism and the improvement of distribution relations.

I shall cite an example. Often the bread which my work comrades and I buy at our local store is of poor quality -- either it is underbaked or the flour is of a poor grade. It is an open secret that at many bakeries the workers "compensate" for their low wages by small and not so small embezzlements of raw material and finished output. How shoud we behave, what can be done to put the situation right?

Study leader: This problem is not a new one, and it is an acute and painful problem. But for precisely that reason it is a problem which requires an exhaustive solution. When the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the question of the bread baking industry, the comrades understood that you cannot put matters right by administrative measures, orders, and sanctions alone. The questions was to interest the bakery workers in honest, good-quality labor and to ensure that they receive full payment for it. It was then that financial autonomy and the team form of organizing labor, introduced at a Tbilisi bakery, were of assistance. Realizing that they had become the full masters of their production facility and its material and financial resources, people began to treat matters in a proprietorial way. The situation was put aright and, as far as I know, there have been no complaints recently about the quality of that enterprise's output.

Response from apparatus shop fitter Sh. Devsurashvili: True. Good bread has appeared in some of our stores. But how are things at the other bakeries?

Study leader: Methods of organizing and encouraging labor which have already been approved and have proved their high degree of effectiveness will be introduced at the sector's other Tbilisi enterprises.

As we have started talking about financial autonomy, I can cite the following example. The inhabitants of Tbilisi have frequently voiced concern at the failure of buses to keep to the timetable and have spoken of extortion by the drivers and other violations in the work of public transport. The leaders of this sphere of services started thinking about how to change the situation. After the appropriate estimates, calculations, and frank talks with the drivers, they were advised to fonm financially autonomous collectives. That is what a number of motor transport managements did. The result has been a sharp improvement in the quality of services. The takings from each bus have risen 60 percent and the wages of the members of the team, which includes the repair worker, ahve risen 50-100 percent. Now drivers, for whom only recently the city was experiencing an acute need, are not finding it so easy to join these teams.

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "It is essential to particularly toughen up the demands made regarding laxity and violations of executive discipline. Without the strictest discipline the finest decisions and aims remain no more than good intentions....While persistently improving the style of their activity, party committees are also called on to exert active influence on the style of work of state and economic organs, to exert influence primarily by the exemplary organization of their own work and the raising of their exactingness."

Study leader: High exactingness means primarily making strict, principled demands not only on yourself but also on your comrade, it means responsibility not only for the sector of work assigned to him but also for the education of the children growing up in his family.

As you know, the republic's party organization has begun to hear Communists' reports and to approve their character references. Already up to 10,000 party members have been through this process and their party comrades have deemed 30 of them to be unworthy of bearing the lofty title of Communist with its many commitments.

One of the party member's chief commitments is to be concerned for the education of the rising generation. Their party comrades must hold strictly answerable those who fail to pay proper attention to the education of their own children.

Response from apparatus shop fitter T. Simonishvili: That is what we do in our party organization. Several Communists have been sanctioned over this.

Study leader: Another important question is the level of knowledge -- particularly economic knowledge -- of every Communist and every worker. This knowledge must be inculcated in young people, right from the school bench. Primarily, this will promote the greater effectiveness of education work with young men and women, since a person who knows the value of work and has a grouding in the multifarious complex questions of the economy works out a correct life stance more rapidly. In brief, we are talking about universal economic education.

From Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article: "Back in antiquity it was said that unless different opinions are expressed, it is impossible to choose the best of them. Real unanimity, not merely a show of unanimity, as a rule, is achieved after a question is profoundly considered and comprehensively and collectively interpreted."

Students of the school of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism asked Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze a number of questions and received exhaustive answers to them.

The study session of the school of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism held at the Tbilisi "Elektrovozostroitel" Production Association by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, profoundly analyzed the problems and questions examined. Having discussed them in a principled, open manner, the study session's participants organically correlated them with the life of the whole of society and their own labor collective. The students stressed the lasting significance of the propositions and conclusions formulated in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article and their huge mobilizing role in the daily life of the party, the people, each labor collective, each Communist, and each honest worker.

This highly indicative study session demonstrated the increased political maturity of each of the schools' students and their desire to derive the maximum benefits rrom theoretical study for practical affairs, to link theory and practice, and do more for their own collective, republic, and country, and to enhance the well-being of their own family and the best future of the entire society.

Following the study session Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze looked over the enterprise that is undergoing modernization. He visited the body shop, where new production lines are being installed, talked to workers, and inquired about their working and living conditions and the workers' assessment of the team form of labor organization and incentives. The electric locomotive builders made a high assessment of the team contract and voiced the unanimous opinion that it should be disseminated very widely at the enterprise. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited the experimental shop, where he looked at a new product -- the 12-axle, 2-section VL-15 mainline electric locomotive.

## NEW AKTYUBINSK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

PM231246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Party Obkom Plenums"]

[Text] Aktyubinsk, 22 Jan -- A plenum of the Aktyubinsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom held here today examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved V.A. Liventsov of his duties as first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

Yu.N. Trofimov, who has been working as secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Aktyubinsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

## NEW KZYL-ORDA OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

PM251005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Kzyl-Orda, 23 Jan -- A Kzyl-Orda Obkom plenum held yesterday examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved T. Yesetov of his duties as party obkom first secretary in connection with his retirement.

Ye.N. Auyelbekov, who has been working as first secretary of the Turgay Party Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda Kazakhstan Communist Party Obkom.

## USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES ECONOMIC PLANS

PM241154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held 23 January to examine the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000.

It was pointed out at the session that since the beginning of the eighties, as a result of the tremendous creative work of the party and people in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee Plenums, our country has made substantial progress in strengthening the material and technical base of developed socialism and improving social relations. A big step has been taken in ensuring the dynamic upsurge of the economy and in further building up and enhancing the technical standard of the country's production forces. Particularly fruitful in this respect were 1983 and 1984, which were marked by positive progress in the work of practically all sectors of the national economy. The pace of economic growth has speeded up appreciably, production efficiency has improved, the national income has increased, and a broad program is being implemented to raise the people's living standards.

The Council of Ministers took as the basis for further work the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the long term through the year 2000, which have been prepared by the USSR Gosplan and reworked by it in fulfillment of a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instruction.

The USSR Government entrusted the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, guided by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision of 31 May 1984 and by the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on key questions of the economy's development, with continuing work on the draft basic guidelines, paying special attention to the need to ensure a fundamental breakthrough in the intensification of the country's economy, to significantly accelerate scientific and technical progress, and to achieve on this basis a high growth rate for national income in order to scale new heights in the economic and social progress of Soviet society in the coming period and successfully resolve the tasks of further enhancing the people's well-being and strengthening our state's economic and defense might.

The amended draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000 are to be submitted to the CPSU Central Committee.

The same session examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the state budget for 1984.

The USSR Council of Ministers pointed out that, as a result of great organizational work in realizing the socioeconomic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the socialist competition mounted among working people, the further development of social production, the enhancement of its efficiency, and, on that basis, growth in the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards were ensured in 1984.

National income increased 2.6 percent in 1984 compared with 1983, the volume of industrial production increased 4.2 percent, including 4.3 percent for Group "B."

Freight turnover for all forms of transport increased 2.9 percent, and the commissioning of fixed capital through state capital investments increased 3 percent. Approximately 200 large industrial enterprises were commissioned. Working traffic was inaugurated ahead of schedule over the entire length of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad.

In agriculture, despite unfavorable weather conditions, gross output increased 5.6 percent in 1984 compared with the average annual volume for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. State purchases of milk, livestock, and poultry increased 4 percent compared with 1983, while egg purchases increased 3 percent.

Qualitative indicators improved in 1984. Labor productivity increased 3 percent in the national economy as a whole, 3.8 percent in industry, 2.8 percent in construction, and 2 percent in railroad transport. In industry 93 percent of the increase in industrial output was secured through increased labor productivity against 90 percent according to the plan.

The population's real incomes increased 3 percent during 1984. The average monthly wage of workers and employees reached R185, adn the earnings of kolkhoz members reached R145. Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade increased 4.2 percent at comparable prices and the volume of sales of consumer services to the population increased 5.8 percent. Apartment blocks with a total area of 113 million square meters were commissioned using all sources of finance. A large number of schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, and other cultural and consumer projects were constructed.

The USSR State Budget was fulfilled by 102.5 percent in terms of revenue in 1984.

Work continued last year on the further improvement of the economic machinery, and a wide-scale economic experiment was mounted in a number of sectors of industry and at consumer service enterprises.

At the same time, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session on 15 November 1984 and also at the USSR Council of Ministers session, many enterprises and even sectors were unable to achieve results guaranteeing stable production growth and managed to overcome laggardness in far from all positions. This particularly concerns the fulfillment of the plan relating to the product mix and product delivery contracts. The commissioning of the production capacities on schedule was not ensured either.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, guided by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision of 15 November 1984 and the instructions and conclusions contained in K.U. Chernenko's speech at that session, to elaborate and implement measures for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives for 1985, with a view to not just consolidating, but also augmenting the positive progress made in developing the economy in recent years, worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, successfully completing the current 5-year plan, and creating a sound basis for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Participating in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers session were G.A. Aliyev and V.I. Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In conclusion, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

## CSA OFFICIAL CITES INCREASE IN SOVIET INCOMES

LD250456 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- Real incomes of Soviet people grew by nine per cent during the past four years. Workers and employees engaged in the coal industry, agriculture, construction and several other economic branches had their wages and salaries increased. A TASS correspondent learnt this during an interview with first deputy head of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR Mikhail Korolev who summed up results of the past four years of the five-year-plan period (1981-1985).

Last year, he said, the state started a gradual increase of salaries of teachers and other education workers by an average of 30-35 per cent. Six million people will benefit from the scheme.

Social security was improved during the past four years. The minimum pensions of factory and office workers were increased. Additional payments of 10-20 per cent were introduced for a continuous work record.

State aid to large familites and newly-weds grew. On the whole, the Soviet state spent more than eight billion roubles on measures to improve living standards of the population, Mikhail Korolev said.

He recalled that three-quarters of the Soviet national income are used for consumption. Counting expenses for housing construction and building of consumer service and recreation facilities, four-fifths of the national income go for raising the people's well-being.

At a time when salaries and wages in the West cannot catch up with the rapid price increases, Korolev pointed out, the Soviet state maintains stable prices on basic consumer goods. In Great Britain, the United States and other Western countries, the rent, including payments for communal services, is constantly growing, devouring about a fifth of a family budget. Rent in the USSR has not been changed for more than half a century. Together with payments for communal services, it accounts for an average of three per cent of a family budget.

Mikhail Korolev recalled that retail prices were repeatedly lowered in the USSR in recent years. The Soviet population saved several billion roubles from price reductions and seasonal sales last year alone.

## MACHINE BUILDING SHOWS GROWTH DESPITE PROBLEMS

LD211342 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

The Volzhsky autoworks has started the manufacture of a fundamentally new model of "Lada" passenger car. The Kuybyshev aircraft making factory has turned over to Aeroflot the first new-modification liners TU-154M which are more economical and have a longer range of flight. The Kutaisi autoworks (Georgia) has begun making a type of truck for agriculture, the Kaz-4540. The Moscow machine tool making plant "Krasny Proletari", upon manufacturing the last hand-operated machine, has fully switched over to the production of machine tools fitted out with electronic devices. All these news of the past two-three weeks are illustrative of the dynamic development of Soviet machine building -- the branch is the first in determining the technical level of the country's economy.

Paramount attention has always been given in the USSR to machine building. The rates of its development have been higher than respective indicators of the other sectors. In the past 15 years the aggregate volume of industrial output in the country has doubled while that of the manufacture of engineering products has more than tripled. The same applies to labour productivity: It has risen by approximately 75 percent in industry as a whole over the period and by more than 130 percent in machine building.

At present, too, machine building is a priority branch upon which special demands are placed. But these demands grew particularly rapidly in recent years. This applies first of all to the technical level and to the quality of the machines manufactured by Soviet factories. These major indicators rose at a rather rapid pace of late. Ten years ago, for example, industry mastered the manufacture of approximately 3,500 new types of products a year. This indicator was 3,600 in 1981, 3,700 in 1983, and 3,900 in 1984. This year it is planned to master 4,200 types of new products. The number of obsolete article removed from manufacture is a no less important indicator of the development of the branch. And agains, about 1,800 obsolete types of machines and equipment were annually removed from production ten years ago, 2,100 in 1983, 2,200 in 1984, and 2,400 types of obsolete articles will be removed in 1985.

The same time the manufacture of machines which are said to be in the forefront of technical progress rapidly grows in this country. [sentence as received] For example, the manufacture of electronically controlled metalworking machine tools has almost tripled over the same decade while that of industrial robots has grown from 120 in 1975 to 12,500 last year. This year the manufacture of robots will grow by almost 15 percent as compared with 1984.

In a word, Soviet machine building develops: Factories are modernized and new types of products are mastered and their quality rises. Of course, this process is not always as rapid as we would like it to be -- there are a good deal of problems in the country with both the efficiency of utilization of equipment, with the mastering of new technology and with the quality of output which often leaves much to be desired. And nevertheless the signs of the industry's dynamic development and of the rise in the standard of engineering products are manifest. This year the volume of production in machine building will grow again, this time by 6.5 percent. And what is particularly important the technical level of production will sharply rise: It is planned, in particular, to manufacture 159 flexible automated production systems and more then 3,300 flexible production modules. These are the last word in world science and technology.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS MACHINE-BUILDERS COLLEGIUM

LD241847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] An extended joint session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of Workers of Machine Building and Instrument Making Industry today examined the results of work carried out by the workforces of the industries, enterprises, and organizations in 1984 and the tasks aimed at ensuring fulfillment of plan for the year 1985. A report delivered by Comrade Vasilyev, and the speeches made, emphasized the necessity for fuller utilization of the industries production and scientific and technical potential so as to satisfy the growing requirements of the national economy for modern equipment and of the Soviet people for consumer goods.

Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Sakhnyuk, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, of ministries and departments, took part in the work of the collegium.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1626 24 JANUARY

LD250737 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TASS) -- The latest artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1626", was launched in the Soviet Union on 24 January 1985.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment for continuing space research. The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation 97.7 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) 677 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) 643 kilometres; orbit angle 82.5 degrees.

The equipment installed on the satellite is functioning normally.

RSFSR PAPER PRINTED FROM FACSIMILE IN ORENBURG

PM221927 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition

[A. Gamov report: "Wait in the Morning"]

[Text] The first edition of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA transmitted in facsimile from Moscow to Orenburg was printed yesterday at the "Yuzhnyy Ural" Publishing House printing plant. Subscribers living in the most remote corners of the oblast can now get fresh copies of the newspaper early in the morning. Part of the print run will be sent to the Aktyubinsk and Uralsk Oblasts.

BRIEFS

RADAR SURVEY OF VENUS -- Vernadskiy Institute of Geocheminstry and Analytic Chemistry has received the first computer-processed fragments of a map of the surface of venus from images transmitted by Venera-15 and Venera-16. The stations are carrying out a radar survey of the planet's northern hemisphere from the orbit of artificial satellites of Venus. The fragments show extensive areas of the surface of venus: Mountains, craters, plains and fractures [razlomy]. The landscape of Venus gives clues to the earliest geological history of Earth. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 23 Jan 85 LD]

ATOMIC POWER PLANT DESIGNED -- Soviet specialists have concluded work on designing a new type of atomic power plant. These are to be built in Minsk and in Odessa. They will provide the cities with electricity and serve as powerful suppliers of heat. Each unit of such a plant is capable of ensuring heat for residential areas housing 350,000 persons, said Professor Nikolay (Sinyev), a leading researcher in the field. Such heat and power plants will make it possible to save vast quantities of natural fuel and to promote environmental protection, he told Radio Moscow. There has been no accident at Soviet atomic plants in the 30 years of their exploitation. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Jan 85 LD]